

# PRESERVING FLORIDA'S HERITAGE

*More Than Orange Marmalade*



2012

—

2016

Florida's Comprehensive  
Historic Preservation Plan



Florida Department of State | Division of Historical Resources







Sunrise Theatre, Fort Pierce,  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



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Top: American Shoals Schooner, Florida Keys

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Bottom: Stuart Feed Supply, Stuart

All Images: *Florida Division of Historical Resources*



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*Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.*  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
for Survey & Registration

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*Courtesy Florida Humanities Council,  
Image created by Christopher Still*







Alpine Groves Farmhouse, before



Alpine Groves Farmhouse, after

Images: Florida Division of Historical Resources

## INTRODUCTION

Like the rest of the country, Florida has been challenged by the nation's recent economic struggles. As Florida is faced with the need to create thousands of new jobs, the state's preservation community has an opportunity to spotlight one of the major benefits of historic preservation. As Donovan Rypkema, a nationally recognized expert on historic preservation, points out,

*A frequently under appreciated component of historic buildings is their role as natural incubators of small businesses . . . 85% of all net new jobs are created by firms employing less than 20 people. One of the few costs firms of that size can control is occupancy costs/rents. In both downtowns, but especially in neighborhood commercial districts a major contribution to the local economy is the relative affordability of older buildings. (Donovan Rypkema, "Sustainability and Historic Preservation," unpaginated).*

The need to preserve our physical environment is widely acknowledged. Recent studies have shown that the preservation of historic buildings also benefits our communities environmentally. "Green," sustainable buildings have become a catchword in recent years: "The greenest building is the one that is already built." Donovan Rypkema stated that "Historic preservation is, in and of itself, sustainable development" (Annual Conference of Historic Districts Council in New York City on March 10, 2007, "Sustainability, Smart Growth and Historic Preservation"). Historic Preservation benefits our physical environment, but it also enhances our cultural

environment. By preserving our archaeological, folk, and built environment, we will, for ourselves and for those who visit Florida, reinforce who we are as Floridians. As our world gets smaller and smaller through the ease of travel and virtually instantaneous communication, globalization threatens to destroy our distinct cultural identities. Rypkema, quotes Belinda Yua of Singapore as saying, "... influences of globalization have fostered the rise of heritage conservation as a growing need to preserve the past, both for continued economic growth and for strengthening national cultural identity" ("Sustainability and Historic Preservation" talk). What is true for nations is true for states, and the preservation of who we are as Floridians begins with an appreciation of our local histories and historical and cultural resources. Two studies, the 2010 update of the *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Florida* and the *Contributions of Historic Preservation to the Quality of Life in Florida*, issued in November 2006, amply show that these assertions hold true in Florida.

## Viva Florida 500

In 2011, through the American Latino Heritage Initiative, the United States Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar called for states to take a more proactive role in recognizing their Hispanic heritage. His call came just as the Florida Department of State and its many partners were planning events and experiences to commemorate the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Juan Ponce de León's 1513 landing in Florida. The initiative, **Viva Florida 500**, will recognize the cultural phenomenon that began when Ponce and his crew came ashore on Florida's east coast



and named it *La Florida*. The event is a milestone unlike any other in the history of the United States, for Ponce's convoy of explorers was the first group of Europeans to document such a landing, and the first recorded Europeans to explore any part of what is now the United States of America.

- In 2013, Florida will commemorate Viva Florida 500—the state's 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary—marked from 1513 when Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León landed on Florida's east coast. This historic occasion provides us with an opportunity to place the Florida story in context and to expand the narrative of American history to include its Spanish colonial past.
- This commemoration will celebrate the diverse multicultural state that Florida has been from the start. And we will not forget the perspective from the shore—the indigenous native tribes who made this peninsula home long before Europeans set foot on this continent. Thanks to an ever-increasing body of archaeological findings we now have fascinating insights into these

pre-Columbian cultures. (Janine Farver, Florida Humanities Council, *Forum Magazine*, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, Fall 2011, Viva Florida Marking 500 years of Spanish heritage)

Florida's documented material history dates back more than 12,000 years earlier to American Indians, who were the original pioneers. But Spain's claim in 1513 began a new era in human history that saw many nationalities come together as the foundation that eventually formed the United States of America. Today, a countless number of different cultures thrive together in Florida. Viva Florida 500 will celebrate all of them and their impact on the history of Florida.

It is clear that now is the time for Florida's historic preservationists to harness their collective power to advance the cause of historic preservation in the state.

Mission San Luis, Tallahassee  
Florida Division of Historical Resources







Comprehensive planning meeting, Fort Lauderdale



Certified Local Government meeting, Tarpon Springs

*Images: Florida Division of Historical Resources*

## Why Have a Statewide Historic Preservation Plan?

Planning is an invaluable tool to identify the major issues that affect preservation efforts around the state. The funding of preservation projects, resource protection, public education, and increased intergovernmental coordination are just a few of the many issues facing Florida's preservationists today. The primary purpose of Florida's historic preservation plan is to provide guidance for the implementation of sound planning procedures for the location, identification, and protection of the state's archaeological and historic resources. Planning uses many tools, including economic and demographic analysis, natural and cultural resource evaluation, goal setting, and strategic planning. The development and implementation of a sound, well-coordinated comprehensive preservation plan should assist Florida's preservation organizations in their efforts to protect the state's rapidly dwindling historic and archaeological resources.

Planning is most effective when developed in response to the needs of the citizens of the state, and public participation is essential. At each stage, there must be active public involvement in developing the vision, issues, and objectives of the plan and in helping to achieve its goals. It is also necessary to understand changes that are affecting the state as a whole so that preservation programs can be designed to respond in the most effective manner.



Daytona Band Shell,  
Daytona Beach  
Florida Division of  
Historical Resources





Letchworth Mound, Jackson County  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

## CHAPTER 1

### Overview of Florida's Pre-history & History

The nation's earliest written history relates to events that occurred in Florida. Despite this, many perceive Florida to be a young state. While many of Florida's present-day communities developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, these major phases of rapid growth give Florida a legacy that sometimes belies its rich archaeology and history that spans many centuries.

*... there is a perception that everything in Florida is "new" [and] therefore not worth preserving.*

- Comment from survey

People have lived in Florida more than 12,000 years. From the earliest Paleoindian hunters at the end of the last ice age to the powerful chiefdoms encountered by

Spanish explorers, Florida's first inhabitants were Native Americans. Adapting to changing climates and widely varying environments, Florida Indians spread to every part of the peninsula. Along the coasts and the St. Johns River, shellfish constituted an important resource. Huge mounds of shell still attest to the presence of pre-European villages and towns. On the richer soils in the Florida panhandle, farming people grew corn, beans and squash, and settled villages. About 1,000 years ago, the well-known Mississippian chiefdoms began to construct large pyramids of earth, some more than 40 feet high, organized in regular patterns around a central plaza. The Apalachee, the Timucua, the Tocobaga, and the Calusa ranked among the largest and most powerful chiefdoms encountered by European explorers of Florida's peninsula. From initial European contact in the early 1500s, in less than 200 years these great native societies were virtually extinct, victims of disease, warfare, and slavery. The Florida landscape is rich with remains of their mounds, canals, plazas, villages, and other sites. These sites are often the only source of information on what Florida was



like thousands of years ago and deserve stewardship and protection in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Florida was named by Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León when he first saw this land during *Pascua Florida*, the Feast of Flowers, at Easter 1513. Ponce was followed by another Spaniard, Hernando de Soto, who came to Florida in search of gold in 1539. He and hundreds of soldiers wintered in Tallahassee, departing in March 1540 to continue his quest in other parts of the Southeast. Although there is a substantial written record of de Soto's travels, the only known site with any physical evidence of his expedition is the De Soto Winter Encampment Site, located within blocks of the State Capitol. These remains, including a coin and bits of chain mail, were found by state archaeologists in 1987. Research at the site continues today. Among the members of de Soto's contingent were three Roman Catholic priests, and it is believed that they must have conducted a Christmas Mass in 1539, the first such celebration in what is now the United States.

De Soto's efforts to find gold in Florida were unsuccessful, but it was another Spaniard, Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, who established St. Augustine in the land of the native Timucuan Indian people in 1565, in response to the French settlement of Fort Caroline (located in present-day Jacksonville). St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied city in the United States. To the west, Pensacola was Florida's only other major Spanish settlement. The Spanish initially attempted to colonize their newfound land by establishing missions among the native peoples. Mission San Luis de Apalachee, at present-day Tallahassee, was the western headquarters for a chain of missions that spread west from Mission Nombre de Dios in St. Augustine. Due to its location next to the strongest Spanish fortification in North America, the Mission Nombre de Dios was the first and last mission in Florida.

Over the next two-and-a-half centuries, Florida was an arena of colonial rivalry between the French, Spanish, British, and Americans. There was a brief British Period (1763-1783) after the Spanish lost the French and Indian War. The British administratively divided Florida into East and West Florida. These two colonies did not join the other 13 British colonies in the American Revolution and were returned to Spanish control after the war.

Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. In 1824, Tallahassee was established as the territorial capital, midway between St. Augustine and Pensacola, which had been the capitals in East and West Florida. Today's Tallahassee stands on the site of what once was Anhaica, the capital of the native Apalachee Indian people. Settlers were attracted to the rich agricultural lands around Tallahassee. The land was especially suitable for growing cotton, and a

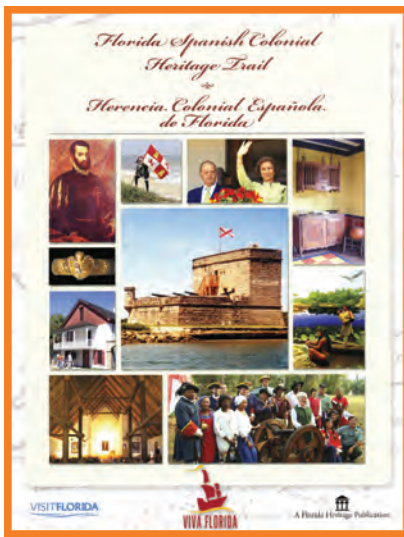
prosperous slave-labor plantation economy developed in the area. Settlement in Florida brought conflicts with the Seminoles who had come to Florida from Georgia and Alabama in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Second Seminole War (1838-1842), according to historian John Mahon, was the costliest "Indian War" in American history. The war resulted in Indian removal, furthered settlement of the Southeast, and established the reputations of important military and political leaders. Some Seminole War forts developed into communities such as Fort Myers and Fort Lauderdale, and roads built by the military on old Indian trails brought more settlers to the land.

On March 3, 1845, Florida entered the Union as a slave state. Floridians were in the Union only 16 years before they voted to secede and join the Confederacy on January 10, 1861. Approximately 5,000 Floridians died in the Civil War. The state furnished salt, beef, and other foodstuffs to Confederate forces.

Recovery after the Civil War was slow as Florida's population, including some 61,000 freed slaves, adjusted during Reconstruction. Some early tourists came to hunt and fish or to enjoy Florida's natural springs, but without a well-developed road system, most settlement was limited to coastal and river areas. By the turn of the century, railroads opened the interior and southern reaches of the state. Agriculture, including citrus; lumber and naval stores; and a fledgling tourist industry became mainstays in Florida's economy. Nevertheless, Florida remained sparsely populated until the 1920s. The Florida Land







Boom of the 1920s brought rapid growth until its collapse in 1926 ushered Florida into economic depression prior to the Great Depression.

During World War II, military bases were established across the state, taking advantage of Florida's temperate climate for the training of troops and an innovative airborne military force. After the war, former military families returned to Florida, beginning a period of growth that, though slowed, continues today.

During the decades following World War II, two of the most pressing issues facing the country were the Cold War and the Civil Rights Movement, and Florida served as a stage for events affecting both. Starting in 1957, Florida's Cape Canaveral became the major launching site for manned space flights, intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), and satellites as the United States entered the space race. On July 20, 1969, the world saw live television coverage of the first landing of men on the moon, a feat that began at Cape Canaveral with the launching of Apollo XI.

Florida also served as the launching point for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961, and as the airbase for reconnaissance planes that first photographed nuclear missile silos in Cuba that nearly started a war between the United States and Russia. Following the Communist takeover of Cuba, hundreds of thousands of refugees under the auspices of federal programs such as Operation Pedro Pan (Peter Pan) came to Miami, followed later by other refugees during the Mariel Boatlift in 1980. While there is a centuries-old Caribbean presence in Florida, the dramatic influx of Caribbean and other Latin American immigrants during the last 40 years has had the most direct impact on the state's modern history.

The Civil Rights Movement also impacted the state. Two of the most notable Civil Rights events that occurred in Florida were the visit by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the city of St. Augustine in 1964, and the Tallahassee Bus Boycott in 1957. With its many miles of segregated beaches, Florida was also the site of "wade-in" demonstrations, such as the wade-ins that occurred in Fort Lauderdale and St. Augustine.

Florida has a rich and fascinating past. It was a gateway to the New World and is now a threshold to space. Its cultural heritage embodies the presence and activities of people for more than 12,000 years. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Florida's heritage is reflected in historic buildings and structures, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and artifacts, and the folk traditions and crafts of the state's diverse citizenry. All of these resources comprise Florida's cultural and historical heritage and provide continuity with the past. They create jobs, improve housing, enhance a quality of life, and, along with the state's unique natural resources, annually attract millions of visitors.

A growing appreciation of cultural and historical resources, supported by the enactment of new laws and ordinances, encourages preservation. Despite that trend, each year irreplaceable buildings are bulldozed, archaeological sites destroyed, and cultural traditions forgotten. Numerous possibilities exist for individuals and institutions to preserve Florida's heritage. "Preserving Florida's Heritage: More than Orange Marmalade, 2012-2016" demonstrates the active preservation program in place in our state. We encourage you to become a partner in historic preservation. Only together can we continue to preserve Florida's past for the future.





Castillo de San Luis, Tallahassee  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*





Art Glass Dome, Florida's Historic Capitol, Tallahassee  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

## CHAPTER 2

### Planning in Florida, a Public Policy

The highest-level planning document in Florida state government is the Statewide Comprehensive Plan, (See **Chapter 187**, Florida Statutes). One of the major features of the statewide historic preservation plan is that it ties in with the larger Comprehensive Plan. Mechanisms for preservation contained in that broad plan provide the framework for *Historic Preservation in Florida - More Than Orange Marmalade*, 2012-2016.

Florida uses a legislatively mandated planning and budgeting process that is implemented at the state, regional and local levels. There are 11 Regional Planning Councils (RPCs) that adopt, implement, and regularly revise strategic regional policy plans, pursuant to **Section 186.507**, Florida Statutes. State agencies and RPCs endeavor to coordinate their respective plans, all of which must be consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan.

Finally, local governments must have comprehensive plans in place, pursuant to **Chapter 163, Part II**, Florida Statutes. Optional historic preservation elements may be included in these plans. Local plans must be consistent with the plans of the Regional Planning Councils and the State Comprehensive Plan.

The State Comprehensive Plan (**Section 187.201**, Florida Statutes) includes goals that directly relate to historic preservation. For **URBAN DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION**, the goal is:

- In recognition of the importance of Florida's vital urban centers and the need to develop and redevelop downtowns to the state's ability to use existing infrastructure and to accommodate growth in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally acceptable manner, Florida shall encourage the centralization of commercial, governmental, retail, residential, and cultural activities within downtown areas.



- Many of the objectives under this goal utilize the concepts embodied in the Florida Main Street Program.

#### Concerning **CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES:**

- . . . Florida shall increase access to its historical and cultural resources and programs and encourage the development of cultural programs of national excellence.
- Objectives related to **HISTORIC PRESERVATION** under this goal include:
  - Promote and provide access throughout the state to performing arts, visual arts, and historic preservation and appreciation programs at a level commensurate with the state's economic development;
  - Ensure the identification, evaluation, and protection of archaeological folk heritage and historic resources properties of the state's diverse ethnic population;
  - Stimulate increased private sector participation and support for historical and cultural programs;
  - Encourage the rehabilitation and sensitive, adaptive use of historic properties through technical assistance and economic incentive programs; and
  - Ensure that historic resources are taken into consideration in planning of all capital programs and projects at all levels of government and that such programs and projects are carried out in a manner which recognizes the preservation of historic resources.

These goals and objectives are supported by state historic preservation law, the 1967 Florida Archives and History Act (See **Chapter 267**, Florida Statutes). This law directs the Division of Historical Resources to cooperate with state and federal agencies, local governments, and private organizations and individuals to direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic resources, to maintain an inventory of such resources, and to develop a statewide historic preservation plan.

It should be noted that all plans only set directions. Plan policies may be implemented only to the extent that financial resources are provided through legislative appropriation, grants,

or funding from other public or private entities. Plans do not create regulatory authority or authorize the adoption of agency rules, criteria, or standards not otherwise authorized by law.

On June 2, 2011, the state of Florida passed the Community Planning Act, which greatly lessened the state's role in land use, giving more control of growth management decisions to local governments. Based on the premise that most local governments have plans that comply with state law and have the ability to maintain those plans with reduced state oversight, the legislation addresses many factors that have created difficulties for development projects. Among the law's new provisions are:

- The removal of the requirement to establish that there is a "need" for additional land to accommodate growth before approving land use amendments.
- Repeal of state-mandated "concurrency" for transportation, public school facilities and parks and recreation. Concurrency is a type of adequate public facilities requirement. This change allows local governments to choose whether to retain these concurrency requirements.
- Revised requirements for calculating and applying transportation proportionate share mitigation, to ensure that development is not required to pay for existing deficiencies or more than their fair share of needed improvements.
- Repeal of the requirement that local plans be "financially feasible." Many plan amendments have been challenged for not demonstrating the financial feasibility of funding infrastructure needed to support proposed growth.
- Changes in Rural Land Stewardship Area (RLSA) and Sector Planning programs, which are optional planning processes for very large scale projects.
- Changes to the Development of Regional Impact (DRI) process, which involves state and regional review of large projects. The changes are likely to reduce the number of projects subject to the DRI process.
- Removal of the twice-per-year limitation for processing most types of plan amendments.
- Changes to allow greater use of the small-scale amendment process, which does not entail state and regional review.



These new provisions will diminish the amount of state review required for projects, including state projects that may impact Florida’s historical and cultural resources. It is, therefore, imperative that the case for the values of historic preservation be mutually supported by Florida historic preservationists and clearly presented to the public, officials and lawmakers.

**Chapter 380** of the Florida Statutes establishes land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development, including designation of “Areas of Critical State Concern” for which principles guiding development should be adopted. Pursuant to Section 380.05(2)(b), Florida Statutes, areas

“containing, or having a significant impact upon, historical or archaeological resources, sites, or statutorily defined historical or archaeological districts, the private or public development of which would cause substantial deterioration or complete loss of such resources, sites, or districts” are eligible for such a designation. The specific criteria to be considered in designating areas under this section—association with events or people significant to state or regional history; containing structures that are architecturally significant; or potential to yield information important to the history or prehistory of the region or state—are consistent with National Register criteria for listing.



African Cemetery at Higgs Beach, Key West  
Florida Division of Historical Resources





## CHAPTER 3

### Preservation Partners

Since completion of the previous plan for 2006–2010, several events of international economic significance have occurred:

- The continuing impacts of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on travel, tourism and on the international economy
- Since 2008, the economic meltdown of world banking and financial markets, impacting lending, housing, and construction
- The resultant worldwide recession which continues into 2012
- The economic struggles of state and local governments as both sales and property tax revenues fall
- Negative unemployment trends. (Source: Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Florida – Update, 2010).

The above factors are the context out of which the present plan has been developed. An awareness of these factors is important in considering the 2012–2016 Comprehensive Plan.

The 2006–2010 plan was developed in 2005, in the midst of a Florida land boom. Even with the collapse of that boom, the issues remain much the same: development; the need for better historic preservation education for school children, policy makers, and homeowners; and better communication of the benefits of historic preservation to legislators and local officials.

The difference now is that non-profits that support historic preservation have been diminished, for many of the state programs that support the preservation of our historical and cultural resources are tied to the economy. The annual legislative appropriations for the state's historic preservation grant funding have been considerably decreased. A program that once enjoyed over \$14 million a year in funding has received less than \$1 million a year in the last several years. Due to other budget cutbacks, the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources has closed its three regional offices and discontinued publication of a bi-monthly newsletter and an award-winning quarterly magazine, *Florida History*.





Dudley Farm Historic State Park, Newberry  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

*§ the Arts.* Many historic preservation jobs in local governments throughout the state have been eliminated, and many of the non-profit organizations that support historic properties and preservation advocacy throughout the state are finding it difficult to raise or retain their financial support. As a result, preservationists throughout the state are recognizing the importance of identifying and cultivating other sources of financial, political and popular support at the local as well as state level.

*... This award winning publication [Florida History § the Arts] is no longer being produced by the Division of Historical Resources, naturally, due to budget cuts. Yet I believe the product, and benefits it provided were more than worth the minimal costs that it required. The photographs were beautiful, the narratives informing, and it showcased historic sites, treasures, main streets and folk traditions around the state. It was a smart magazine for both residents and visitors alike ... Bring back the mag!!* -Comment from Survey

But with challenges come opportunities, and Florida's preservation-minded individuals and organizations have continued to carry on their efforts to preserve Florida's

prehistoric, historic, and cultural heritage in spite of the circumstances.

*Preservation should always be public and privately shared. True stewards of the lands begin with both parties.*

-Comment from Survey

The preservation of Florida's historical and cultural resources can only be achieved through cooperation between federal, state, and local governments, and private individuals and organizations. This statewide comprehensive plan provides a common vision for the organizations and agencies that administer or implement historic preservation programs in Florida.

## Federal Government

Federal laws have fostered the growth of effective state historic preservation programs and encouraged private sector preservation activities. Federal involvement in historic preservation in Florida dates back to 1916, when money was appropriated for the restoration of Fort Matanzas and

the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine (**National Park Service**, [www.nps.gov/foma/historyculture/am-period.htm](http://www.nps.gov/foma/historyculture/am-period.htm); “**Fort Matanzas National Monument: The American Period (1821-Present)**,”; National Park Service [www.nps.gov/foma/historyculture/preservation.htm](http://www.nps.gov/foma/historyculture/preservation.htm); “**Fort Matanzas National Monument: the Restoration of Fort Matanzas**,”). It was the first time federal money was ever used for the stated purpose of preserving a historic resource. Both resources were declared National Monuments in 1924 and have been under the management of the National Park Service since 1933.



- Comment from survey

Many state historic preservation programs began as a means of implementing federal mandates, but have since acquired their own momentum. More recently, these initiatives in Florida have led to preservation programs at the local government and even neighborhood level. Federal preservation programs support the responsible management of state properties and provide technical assistance to public and private efforts in the

preservation, protection and promotion of the state's historical properties and archaeological sites.

As a major landholder in Florida, the federal government manages many of the state's historic and archaeological resources. Some federal agencies involved include the Department of the Interior (National Park Service), which oversees the national historic preservation program and manages 11 National Park units in Florida; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); the Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service); the Federal Highway Administration; the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security (specifically the U.S. Coast Guard).

The Kennedy Space Center has been the site of some of the most significant achievements of the 20th century. As the manager of this site, NASA is the custodian of an area of major international historical importance. The site has been used for rocket testing since 1950 and NASA has been conducting manned and unmanned space flights from this location since its founding in 1958. Originally known as Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, it was listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1984. The official NHL consists of six launch pads, a mobile service tower, and the original Mission Control Room.

## Seminole Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)

Approximately 3,100 members of the **Seminole Tribe of Florida** live in South Florida on seven reservations: Big Cypress, Brighton, Coconut Creek, Fort Pierce, Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa, encompassing approximately 90,000 acres of land (**Seminole Geography: Using GIS as a tool for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices**, Presentation at 2008 ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California [PDF])

A major boon to the preservation of Florida's historical resources was the establishment of the Seminole Tribal Historic Preservation Office in November 2006, and that Office's first listing of a property in the National Register of Historic Places, The Red Barn, in 2008. Since then, the THPO has recorded over 300 properties in its inventory, and has 100 listings in its Tribal Register. (Paul Backhouse, DTHPO, telephone communication, August 8, 2011).



Seminole Patchwork  
Florida Division of Historical Resources



## State Government

Since 1967, when Florida's historic preservation program formally began with the passage of the Florida Archives and History Act (**Chapter 267, Florida Statutes**), the Florida Department of State has been home to the state government's historic preservation programs. The Office of Cultural, Historical and Information Programs (OCHIP) is responsible for promoting the historical, archaeological, museum, arts, and folk culture resources in Florida. Within OCHIP, the Director of the **Division of Historical Resources** (DHR) serves as Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), acting as the liaison with the national historic preservation program conducted by the National Park Service. The Division is headquartered in Tallahassee, the state capital. There are two bureaus within the Division, the Bureau of Historic Preservation and the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR).

## Bureau of Historic Preservation

From the ancient City of St. Augustine to the Art Deco district on Miami's South Beach, the Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) conducts historic preservation programs to identify, evaluate, preserve, and interpret the historic and cultural resources of the state. BHP carries out the State Historic Preservation Office responsibilities for the state.



East Stuart Main Street, Stuart  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*

The **Compliance and Review** (CR) staff evaluates and comments on the impact of federal, state, and some local projects on the state's historical resources to facilitate compliance with federal and state preservation laws. The **Florida Master Site File** maintains the federally mandated inventory of Florida's historic resources. It contains more than 187,000 entries. Over the last five years (since 2006-2007), the Compliance and Review Section has reviewed 17,250 federal projects; 28,962 state projects; 1,181 local projects; and 4,567 elements in local comprehensive plans.

The Survey and Registration staff coordinates the National Park Service's **National Register of Historic Places Program** for Florida. In October 2011, Florida had over 1,600 listings encompassing over 48,000 resources, in the National Register.

Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park, St. Augustine  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*





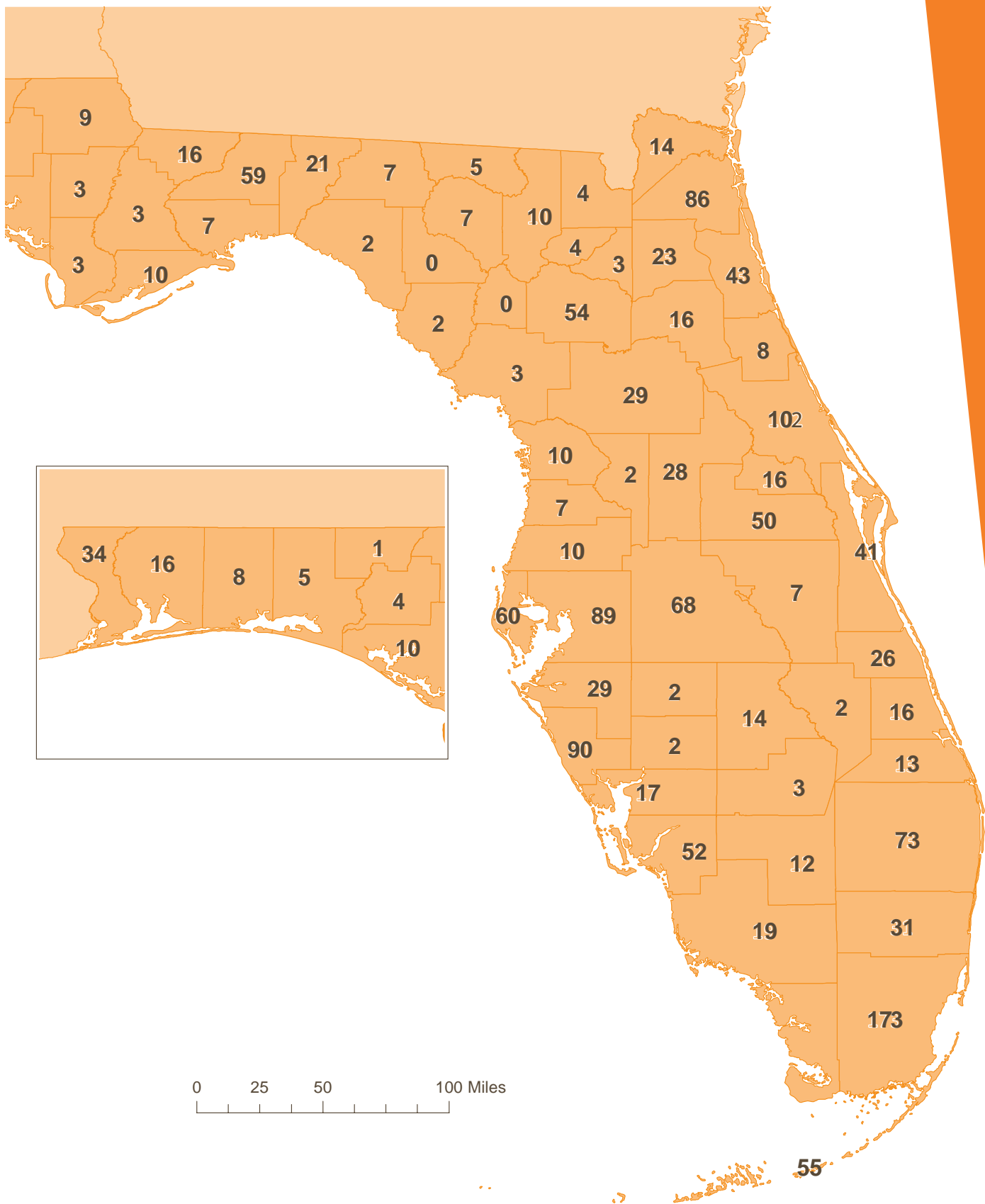


The Grove, Tallahassee  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN FLORIDA NUMBER OF LISTED RESOURCES BY COUNTY

January 2012





## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN FLORIDA NUMBER OF LISTED RESOURCES BY COUNTY

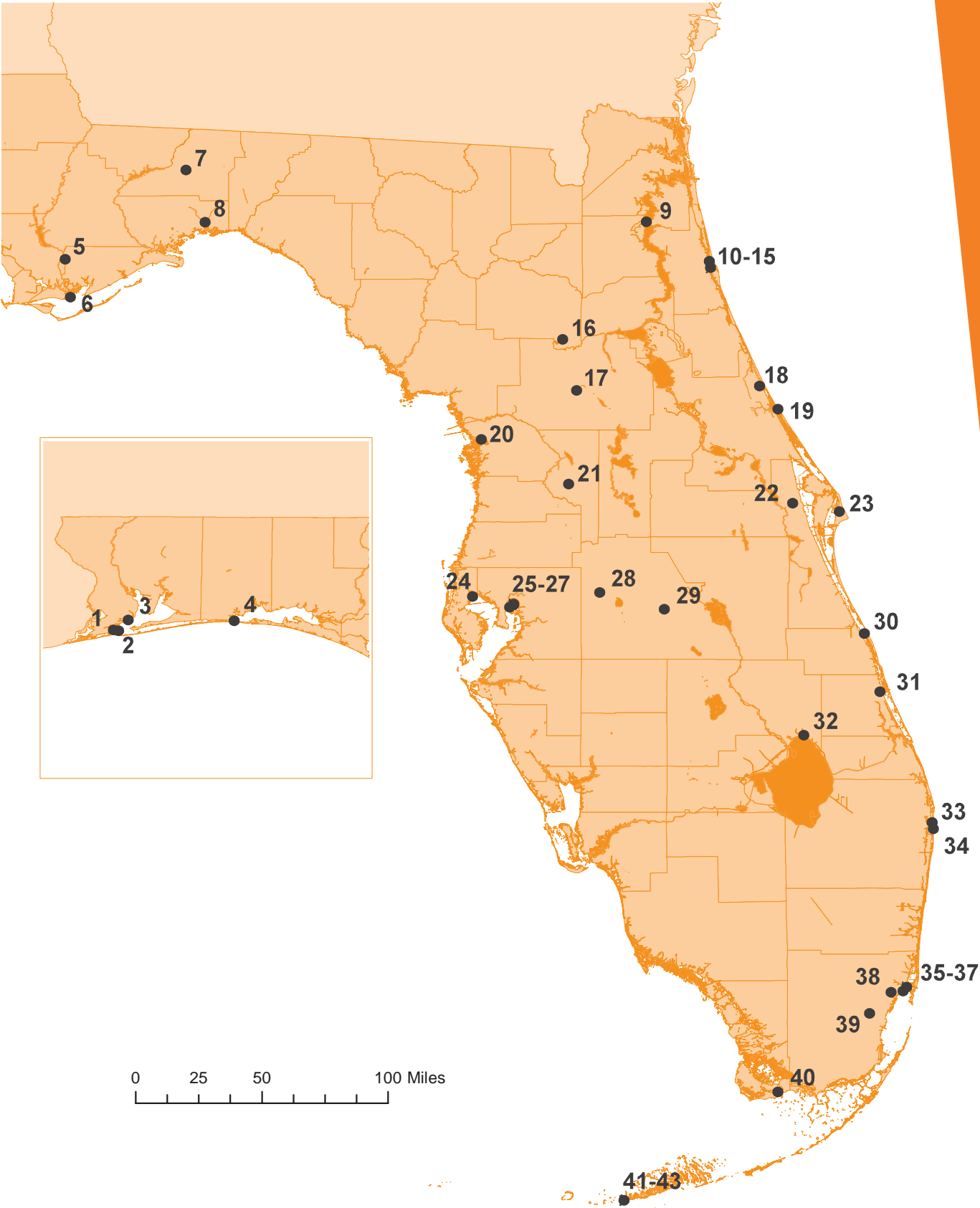
Alachua – 54	Franklin - 10	Lee - 52	Pinellas - 60
Baker -4	Gadsden - 16	Leon - 59	Polk - 68
Bay - 10	Gilchrist - 0	Levy - 3	Putnam - 16
Bradford -3	Glades - 3	Liberty - 3	Santa Rosa - 16
Brevard - 41	Gulf - 3	Madison - 7	Sarasota - 90
Broward - 31	Hamilton - 5	Manatee - 29	Seminole - 16
Calhoun - 3	Hardee - 2	Marion - 29	Saint Johns - 43
Charlotte - 17	Hendry - 12	Martin - 13	Saint Lucie - 16
Citrus - 10	Hernando - 7	Miami-Dade - 173	Sumter - 2
Clay - 23	Highlands - 14	Monroe - 55	Suwannee - 7
Collier - 19	Hillsborough - 89	Nassau - 14	Taylor - 2
Columbia - 10	Holmes - 1	Okaloosa - 8	Union - 4
DeSoto - 2	Indian River - 26	Okeechobee - 2	Volusia - 102
Dixie -2	Jackson - 9	Orange - 50	Wakulla - 7
Duval - 86	Jefferson - 21	Osceola - 7	Walton - 5
Escambia - 34	Lafayette - 0	Palm Beach - 73	Washington - 4
Flagler - 8	Lake - 28	Pasco - 10	

Among Florida's over 1,600 National Register listings, 43 are designated National Historic Landmarks, the highest designation for historic properties in the nation. The Survey and Registration Section also contains the Certified Local Government and Florida Historical Marker programs.

**DeBary Hall, DeBary**  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS  
January 2012





## NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The **Florida Historical Marker Program** recognizes persons, events, and resources significant in Florida architecture, archaeology, history, and traditional Florida cultures by erecting historical markers at sites around the state. Historical markers increase public awareness of Florida's rich cultural heritage, increase the enjoyment of visiting historic sites by residents and tourists, and are a source of pride to the local community. The marker program recognizes sites of local significance (Florida Heritage Sites), and of state and national significance (Florida Heritage Landmarks). Applications for historical markers are reviewed by the Division of Historical Resources, assisted by the State Historical Marker Council. Matching grant funds are available to governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations to help defray the cost of historical markers. Since its inception in 1960, there have been over 700 state historical markers erected throughout the state.

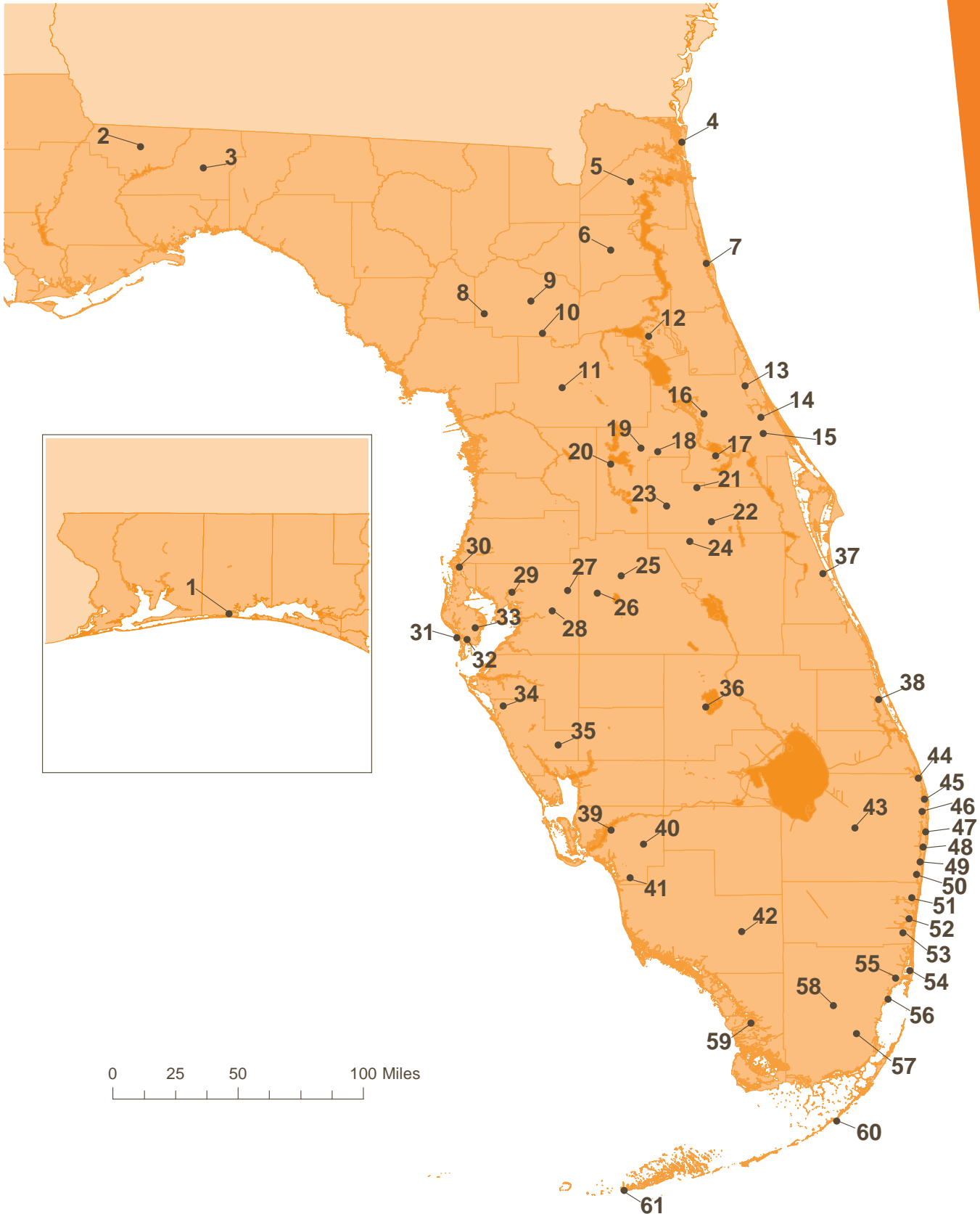
The Singing Tower, Bok Tower & Gardens, Lake Wales  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



1. Fort Barrancas Historical District
2. Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District
3. Plaza Ferdinand VII
4. Fort Walton Mound
5. Fort Gadsden Historic Memorial
6. Governor Stone Schooner
7. San Luis de Apalache Mission
8. Fort San Marcos de Apalache
9. Maple Leaf Shipwreck Site
10. Fort Mose Site, Second
11. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District
12. Gonzalez-Alvarez House (Oldest House)
13. Cathedral of St. Augustine
14. Llambias House
15. Hotel Ponce De Leon
16. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and Farm Yard
17. Fort King Site
18. Mary McLeod Bethune Home
19. Ponce De Leon Inlet Light Station
20. Crystal River Indian Mounds
21. Dade Battlefield Historic Memorial
22. Windover Archaeological Site
23. Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
24. Safety Harbor Site
25. Tampa Bay Hotel
26. Ybor City Historic District
27. El Centro Español de Tampa
28. Florida Southern College Architectural District
29. Bok Mountain Lake Sanctuary and Singing Tower
30. Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge
31. Zora Neale Hurston House
32. Okeechobee Battlefield
33. Henry Morrison Flagler House; Whitehall
34. Mar-A-Lago
35. Miami Circle at Brickell Point
36. Vizcaya (James Deering Estate)
37. Freedom Tower
38. Miami-Biltmore Hotel
39. U.S. Car No. 1
40. Mud Lake Canal
41. Fort Zachary Taylor
42. Ernest Hemingway House
43. USCGC Ingham

# CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

## JANUARY 2012





## CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS JANUARY 2012

Recognizing the importance of support and participation in historic preservation policy and programs at the community level, the **Certified Local Government (CLG)** programs throughout the state benefit from efforts by the DHR to encourage and support the participation of Florida municipalities in this federal program.

In June 2010, a series of three Certified Local Government (CLG) workshops provided the opportunity for more interaction and discussion between preservationists throughout the state. Over 180 participants attended the sessions in Tallahassee, DeLand, and Delray Beach. Representatives from 34 Florida CLGs attended the training, as well as representatives from 18 non-CLGs interested in joining the CLG program. Each training session was conducted by speakers provided by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions using the organization's popular CAMP (Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program) format, which included a refresher course on local historic preservation principles, and a discussion of design review and legal issues facing historic preservation commission members and staff. The CLG program has grown from 52 participating communities in 2005, to 60 in 2011, and has established an email list to provide an online forum for CLG programs to communicate with each other.

1. City of Fort Walton Beach
2. City of Quincy
3. City of Tallahassee/Leon County
4. City of Fernandina Beach
5. City of Jacksonville
6. Clay County
7. City of St. Augustine
8. City of Newberry
9. City of Gainesville
10. Town of Micanopy
11. City of Ocala
12. Town of Welaka
13. City of Daytona Beach
14. City of New Smyrna Beach
15. Volusia County
16. City of Deland
17. City of Sanford
18. City of Mount Dora
19. City of Eustis
20. City of Leesburg
21. Town of Eatonville
22. City of Orlando
23. Town of Windermere
24. City of Kissimmee
25. City of Auburndale
26. City of Lakeland
27. City of Plant City
28. Hillsborough County
29. City of Tampa
30. City of Tarpon Springs
31. City of St. Pete Beach
32. City of Gulfport
33. City of St. Petersburg
34. City of Sarasota
35. Sarasota County
36. Highlands County
37. City of Melbourne
38. City of Fort Pierce
39. City of Fort Meyers
40. Lee County
41. City of Bonita Springs
42. Collier County
43. Palm Beach County
44. Town of Jupiter
45. Town of Lake Park
46. City of West Palm Beach
47. City of Lake Worth
48. City of Boynton Beach
49. City of Delray Beach
50. Town of Palm Beach
51. City of Pompano Beach
52. City of Fort Lauderdale
53. City of Hollywood
54. City of Miami Beach
55. City of Miami
56. City of Coral Gables
57. City of Homestead
58. Miami-Dade County
59. Monroe County
60. Village of Islamorada
61. City of Key West



The **Architectural Preservation Services (APS) Section** provides technical assistance in preserving buildings and makes recommendations for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program, which encourages property owners and developers to rehabilitate historic buildings rather than tear them down. Over the past five years, 43 projects were completed and approved for income tax credit by the NPS in the state of Florida. Expenses certified under the federal income tax credit totaled \$405,652,961.

### Number of Certified Projects and Expenses, 2007-2011

Year	# of Certified Projects	Certified Expenses
2007	7	\$17,745,685
2008	11	\$33,586,009
2009	12	\$332,744,499
2010	7	\$15,986,886
2011	6	\$5,589,882
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>\$405,652,961</b>

The numbers for 2010 and 2011 clearly demonstrate the impact of the economic downturn.

The **Florida Main Street Program**, also in the APS Section, acts as a catalyst for efforts to preserve, revitalize, and sustain Florida's commercial districts. Part of a national movement, the program was developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1980 and became a major part of historic preservation in Florida in 1985. The Florida Main Street Program supports local action that builds economic vitality, quality of life, and community pride centered in a city's traditional commercial core. Florida's Main Street program concentrates on cities with populations of between 5,000 and 50,000 people with traditional historic downtowns, although the program has been tailored to smaller communities and to historic commercial areas of larger cities. Designated Florida Main Street cities receive up to three years of specialized technical assistance from the Bureau of Historic Preservation in each area of the Main Street approach to help make many small, positive improvements downtown. The Bureau offers manager training, consultant team visits, design and other historic preservation assistance, and

networking opportunities with other cities in the Florida Main Street network. Florida Main Street cities are selected through an annual competitive application process.

*The Main Street Program is most important [success] in my view, in the Economic Restructuring. It assists in improving and recognizing to make stronger the businesses that were here and are hometown, the ones that helped to make the towns strong to start with. Allowing the original to strive and not be drowned by superficial money making dealers that have no interest in the people or families trying to succeed.*

-Comment from Survey

The Florida Main Street Program assists local private-public partnerships by providing technical and financial assistance and training in the comprehensive Main Street Approach: Organization, Promotion, Economic Restructuring, and Design. Since 1985, over 90 cities have been designated Florida Main Street Communities. Florida Main Street hosts statewide conferences and facilitates networking among those interested in downtown preservation and redevelopment. The Main Street Program is one of the most efficient programs in creating jobs and promoting local economies, benefits that are documented in regular reports from Main Street managers and entered into a database. Since 2007, the Florida Main Street Program has generated 21,530 jobs, over 729,000 total volunteer hours, and over \$2.2 billion in total value of private and public revitalization projects.

*Florida Main Street Program has revitalized a lot of downtowns which have added to economic activities and tourism in small towns.*

-Comment from Survey

The **Architectural Preservation Services** staff also administers a state grant program for the rehabilitation, restoration, and acquisition of historic buildings, the survey of historical resources, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the funding of preservation education and museum exhibit programs. In recent years, historic preservation activity has expanded substantially to meet the increasing public demand for preservation projects. This has been accomplished in large measure through the state's Special Category Grants Program and the federal Historic Preservation Trust Fund Matching Grants





Mary McLeod Bethune Home, Daytona Beach  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*





Whipmaker Buddy Mills and apprentice Matthew Dorriety, Okeechobee  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

local preservation initiatives. Although grant funding from the state legislature has diminished in recent years, important projects have been completed, such as a survey of Rosenwald Schools in Florida, showing that only 26 of those buildings remain in the state.

*I can think of no other state funded program which offers exponentially higher returns on the State's investment than the Special Category grant and small matching grant programs.*

-Comment from Survey

The **Rural Economic Development Initiative** (REDI) program, housed in the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, was established in 1999 to better serve Florida's rural communities by providing a more focused and coordinated effort among state and regional agencies that provide programs and services for rural areas. REDI coordinates the efforts of state and regional agencies working to assist qualified communities (for qualifications, see Section 288.0656, Florida Statutes). Under the initiative, the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources waives the requirement for a match for Small Matching Historic Preservation grants (up to \$50,000) submitted by REDI counties or communities, and not-for-profit agencies within those communities. For Special Category Grants (large Fixed Capital Outlay grants up to \$350,000), the match is reduced to 10% of

the requested grant amount for projects within REDI counties or communities.

Since 2002, 78 REDI communities have received over \$2.8 million in state preservation grant funds. Among the projects undertaken with the assistance of the REDI program was the 2005 rehabilitation of the ca. 1900 Muscogee Nation School House in rural Walton County. A \$50,000 grant provided for the preservation of the building, which is the only remaining Indian frame school in Florida. Another project undertaken with the assistance of a REDI grant is a citywide archaeological GIS predictive model for Fernandina Beach. The goal of this project is to help identify areas within the city limits of potential archaeological importance. The City of Fernandina Beach received a \$12,500 grant through the state for this project in 2012.

The **Outreach Programs** staff coordinates production, marketing, and distribution of DHR publications, including **Florida Heritage Trails** and the statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan. Recent publications produced by the Division of Historical Resources include the Florida Native American Heritage Trail (2007), Florida Spanish Colonial Heritage Trail (2010) and Florida Civil War Heritage Trail (2011).

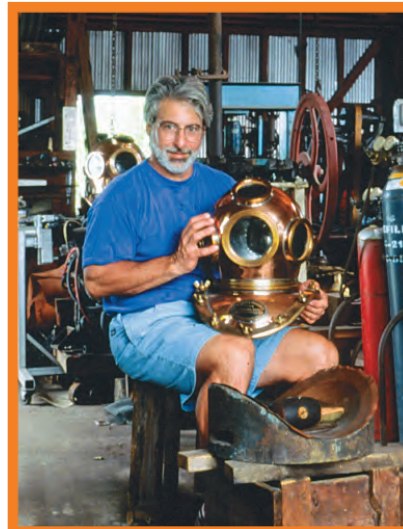
The Outreach Programs staff also administers the **Florida Folklife Program** and the **Great Floridians Program**. The Florida Folklife Program (FFP) coordinates a wide range of activities and projects designed to increase the awareness of citizens and visitors about Florida's traditional cultures. The Folklife Program documents Florida's traditional culture through annual surveys on a wide range of topics. The Folklife Apprenticeship Program and the Florida Folk Heritage Awards celebrate and preserve the achievements of the state's foremost tradition bearers.

Florida's folklife, or contemporary traditional culture, reflects both the state's history and its constantly changing populace. Traditional patterns of skills used to make Puerto Rican lace, embroider Torah covers, weave white oak baskets, build a Seminole chickee, and create diving helmets, to name just a few examples, remain vibrant components of the state's material folk culture. The storehouse of everyday knowledge necessary to operate a shrimp boat, raise tropical fruits and vegetables, braid a cow whip, or build an airboat demonstrates that folklife remains an important resource in the occupational culture of Floridians. The vast array of music and dance traditions — from bluegrass and African American gospel to Vietnamese opera, Mexican norteño music, Irish fiddle, Cuban comparsa, and Hawaiian hula - demonstrate that folklife is vital to connecting the state's communities through creative expression.

Between 2006 and 2010, the Florida Folklife Program underwent a period of change. The program produced

Left: Afro-Cuban batá drummer & drum maker, Luis Ezequiel Torres, *HISTORYMIAMI*

Right: Greek Diving Helmet maker, Nick Toth, Tarpon Springs, *Florida Division of Historical Resources*



and distributed a very successful exhibit on Florida Cattle Ranching traditions, which traveled to four in-state museum venues, and was featured at the 2010 National Cowboy Poetry Gathering at the Western Folklife Center in Elko, Nevada. It was seen by over 110,800 visitors. During this period, the Department of State's position of State Folklorist was lost to budget cuts in the 2009 legislative session, but due to statutory requirements, the position was restored during the 2010 legislative session. The position was advertised in the summer of 2010, and reinstated in November 2010.

Although the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill did not affect Florida's coastal heritage resources as dramatically as feared, people along the Gulf Coast continue to feel the impact of the disaster in complicated, unexpected ways. The 2010-2011 annual survey conducted by the FFP focused on the Panhandle to document the folkways in this region. With resources in other Gulf Coast states deemed unsafe for consumption, some areas were overfished in response to increased demand. The economic impact was felt by people living along the Gulf Coast, especially individuals working in the commercial seafood and tourism industries. Public perception played as large a role as measurable environmental impacts. Most experienced a decrease in income, and yet the incomes of some individuals employed in traditional maritime occupations increased for the first time since the onset of the recession. Survey results were showcased by 38 traditional artists and demonstrators over a three-day period in the Folklife Area at the Florida Folklife Festival, an annual event coordinated by Florida State Parks and held at Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park.

## Bureau of Archaeological Research

The state's archaeology program is the responsibility of the Division of Historical Resources' **Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR)**. State archaeologists provide leadership in the identification, preservation, and interpretation of archaeological sites, primarily on state-owned lands. They also provide technical assistance to private consultants, law enforcement personnel, and government planners, including training courses that focus on management of public sites and law enforcement.





The Bureau's **Underwater Archaeology Program** leads management of the state's historic shipwreck sites and prehistoric land sites now underwater due to sea level rise. Some of these are among the oldest human-occupied sites in North America. BAR's underwater archaeologists work with local divers and communities to develop Underwater Archaeological Preserves around the state that protect and interpret shipwreck sites for the public. There are currently 11 preserves, with others under consideration. In June 2012, the Bureau launched the **Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail**, highlighting twelve shipwrecks in the Florida Panhandle between Pensacola, Destin, Panama City Beach and Port St. Joe, and encouraging heritage tourism.

The Bureau of Archaeological Research operates a Conservation Laboratory, which specializes in the cleaning and conservation of metal and wooden artifacts, including very large objects like dugout canoes, cannons, and anchors. The Bureau's collections section manages a diverse cross-section of artifacts, primarily from state-owned lands, ranging from 12,000 year old spear points and ancient pottery vessels, to Civil War artifacts and objects from Spanish shipwrecks. Bureau archaeologists survey and aid management of sites on state-owned conservation lands, and evaluate new properties for acquisition by the Florida Forever land acquisition program. BAR manages several public archaeological sites, including two National Historic Landmarks: **Mission San Luis** and the **Miami**

**Circle.** Mission San Luis, the seventeenth century western capital of Spanish Florida, is now the site of professional archaeological research and a living history museum, including costumed interpreters and reconstructed Spanish and indigenous buildings. The Miami Circle was acquired by the State of Florida in 1999 and is now a passive public greenspace managed by HistoryMiami, a local museum.

In Tallahassee, the National Historic Landmark, Mission San Luis, the western headquarters of the 17th and 18th-century Franciscan chain of missions, now boasts a modern visitor center featuring a 125-seat theater, 2-story main lobby, two 30-person classrooms, and a boardroom that seats 12. An exhibit gallery displays artifacts recovered on site. An adjoining banquet hall, warming kitchen, and lobby are rented out for special events. Historic buildings meticulously recreated based on historic documents and archaeological evidence on the 65-acre site include the large thatched Franciscan church and Apalachee council house, as well as the convento, Spanish residence and Castillo, which was completed in 2006.

## Other Florida Department of State Programs

An agency of the Division of Cultural Affairs, Florida Department of State, the **Museum of Florida History**

(MFH) is the official state history museum, chartered by the Legislature in 1967 and opened in 1977. It exists to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret the material record of human culture in Florida, and to promote and encourage, throughout the state, knowledge and appreciation of Florida history. It is concerned primarily with interpreting events and conditions that are unique to Florida's population, but also those events in which Floridians are part of larger national and global communities. This is accomplished through permanent, temporary, and traveling exhibitions; educational programming and community outreach; and consultation and technical assistance made available to all of Florida's historical agencies. Open every day of the year except Christmas and Thanksgiving, the Museum offers regular tours and on-site programs, outreach programs, and a traveling exhibits program (TREX).

MFH hosts a suite of popular monthly events with changing themes that typically relate to a current temporary exhibit. The 2nd Saturday Family Program provides hands-on activities for children and adults. 3rd Thursday is an after-hours social event that offers music, catered food, and a lecture. History at High Noon on the fourth Tuesday features local experts who discuss topics related to Florida history, culture, and arts. For twenty-nine years, the Museum has hosted Children's Day in January, a day-long, family festival with crafts, exhibitors, performers, and demonstrations that draws 3,000 people. For eighteen years, the Knott House, the Museum's satellite house museum, has commemorated the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in Florida in 1865 on its steps with an Emancipation Day Celebration.

Some programs are specifically for students. A major annual statewide event, sponsored by the Museum of Florida History since the 1988-1989 school year, is the **Florida History Fair**. This event enhances the teaching and learning of history at elementary and secondary levels. The Florida History Fair engages 44,450 youth and 1,000 teachers statewide. As an affiliate of National History Day, the Florida History Fair augments classroom instruction by offering students the means and encouragement to do original research and presentations in a variety of formats. Among the prizes offered each year is one for the best presentations related to Florida history, sponsored by the Florida Historical Society. For college students, MFH offers unpaid internships during every academic semester.

The **Florida Memory Project** website is hosted by the State Library and Archives of Florida. The oldest part of the program is the nationally recognized Florida Photographic Collection that, since its establishment in 1952 at Florida State University, has amassed a collection of over a million images, and over 6,000 movies and video tapes. Over 170,000 of those resources are scanned and available on the Collection's website. Since 1982, the Collection has been housed in the R.A. Gray Building in Tallahassee. Also documented in the Florida Memory Project collection are videos and audio tapes that capture Florida folk heritage, such as podcasts of Sacred Steel, Greek Music Traditions in Tarpon Springs, sacred music, interviews with folklorists, and recordings from past Florida Folk Festivals beginning with the first festival held in 1954.

## Advisory Boards and Support Organizations

To enhance public participation and involvement in the preservation and protection of the state's historic and archaeological sites and properties, the Florida Legislature authorizes several advisory bodies to advise and assist the Division of Historical Resources: The Florida Folklife Council; the Florida Historical Marker Council; an advisory council for **The Grove**, an antebellum house used by two Florida governors; and the citizen support organizations, Friends of Historic Properties and Museums, Inc., and Friends of Mission San Luis, Inc.

In 2001, the Florida Legislature established the **Florida Historical Commission (FHC)** (**Section 267.0612, Florida Statutes**) to advise and assist the Division of Historical Resources in carrying out the programs, duties, and responsibilities of the Division. The Commission has 11 members; seven members are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Secretary of State, two are appointed by the President of the Florida Senate, and two are appointed by the Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

The commissioners are responsible for reviewing and ranking Special Category Historic Preservation Grant applications. Five of the members appointed by the Governor, representing the disciplines of history, architecture, architectural history, prehistoric archaeology, and historic archaeology, also meet as Florida's National Register Review Board to review and



make recommendations on proposed nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Commission exists to receive public input and provide advice with regard to policy and preservation needs.

## Other State Agencies

The Division of Historical Resources is the primary agency for directing historic preservation in Florida, but the state park system, administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), is the largest steward of public historic properties in the state. **Florida State Parks** manages 160 parks, 93 of which contain significant historic properties, including more than 300 recorded historic structures and over 1,800 known archaeological sites. Of the 67 remaining parks, 51 contain identified archaeological sites and/or historic structures which have yet to be evaluated for significance. The state park system provides extensive interpretive/educational opportunities on historic properties for Florida residents and out-of-state visitors. Florida State Parks participates in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program to make funds available to local recreation and park programs,

including projects that support historic properties. The state park system works closely with the National Park Service on historic preservation and archaeological projects. Under the Florida Historical Resources Act (**Chapter 267, Florida Statutes**), the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks are directed to coordinate, in their respective roles, historic preservation activities. Historic properties managed and interpreted by Florida State Parks range from Paleoindian sites to fort structures modified for use during World War II. The park system provides first and third person interpretation, administers numerous historic house and specialty museums, actively manages cultural landscapes associated with significant periods of history and works to preserve habitats as they existed upon the arrival of Columbus in the New World.

**Florida Forever** is the state's current blueprint for conserving its natural resources. It replaced the highly successful Preservation 2000, which was the largest program of its kind in the United States. Preservation 2000 acquired more than 1.78 million acres of land for protection. The Florida Forever Act, implemented in 2000, reinforced Florida's commitment to conserve its natural and cultural heritage, provide urban open space, and better manage the land acquired by the state.

Florida Forever is more than an environmental land acquisition mechanism. It encompasses a wide range of



Miami Circle, Before  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



Miami Circle, After  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*

goals including: environmental restoration; water resource development and supply; increased public access; public lands management and maintenance; and increased protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements.

In 1998, Florida voters amended the state constitution by ratifying a constitutional amendment that re-authorized bonds for land acquisition. The 1999 state legislature responded with the 10-year \$3 billion Florida Forever Program to acquire and manage land for conservation. This was extended another 10 years in 2008 for a total of \$6 billion. Although the authorization was extended, funding has fallen short of the anticipated \$300 million per year since the 2009-2010 fiscal year, including two years when \$0 was set aside. In 2010-2011, \$15 million and \$8.3 million is anticipated for the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

The 11-member **Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC)** makes recommendations about acquisition, management and disposal of state-owned lands. This advisory group includes private citizen members with backgrounds in scientific disciplines of land, water, or environmental sciences as well as wildlife management, forestry management, and outdoor recreation, in addition to five state agency representatives, including the Department of State.

With the passage of the Florida Forever Act, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States and the world. Since 1963, Florida has invested approximately \$7.9 billion to conserve approximately 3.9 million acres of land for environmental, recreational and preservation purposes. This has been accomplished with a number of programs, including the Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever.

As of 2010, 576 archaeological and historical sites in the state of Florida have been conserved through the efforts of the Florida Forever program. To account for lands critical for acquisition due to their historical significance, in 2011 the ARC created the Critical Historical Resource (CHR) classification raising the visibility of these important preservation projects and enabling them to compete against each other, rather than against the biologically and environmentally

oriented projects. At the most recent meeting of the ARC, six CHRs were identified: the Battle of Wahoo Swamp site and the Okeechobee Battlefield site (both important Seminole War sites); the Pierce Mound Complex (a group of mounds near the salt marsh north of Apalachicola left by people who lived there for over a thousand years, and one of the most important historical sites in Florida); the Pinelands Site Complex (among the rich remains of the Calusa and earlier peoples around Charlotte Harbor, with large mounds and canals and well-preserved remains dating back almost 2,000 years); the Three Chimneys site (the remains of a British sugar and rum factory from the 1700's); and the **Windover Archaeology** site (an extremely significant historic and archaeological property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987, and the state's first, and currently only, State Archaeological Landmark.)

The **Florida Communities Trust (FCT)** is a state land acquisition grant program housed within the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The FCT Parks and Open Space Grant Program provides funding through an annual competitive grant cycle, aiding local governments and non-profit environmental organizations to acquire community-based parks, open space and greenways. These projects further outdoor recreation and natural resource protection needs identified in local government comprehensive plans. The FCT is an integral part of DCA's efforts to assist communities in meeting the challenges of growth management, mitigating the effects of disasters, and investing in community revitalization, while protecting Florida's natural and cultural resources. The FCT's projects often make significant contributions to the balance of economic growth and resource protection.

Funding of DCA's Florida Communities Trust Parks and Open Space Grant Program comes from the Florida Forever Program. The FCT Parks and Open Space Grant Program usually receives 21 percent, or \$63 million, of the total \$300 million in Florida Forever proceeds each year unless otherwise allocated by the Legislature. The FCT is governed by a six-member board. A staff member from the Division of Historical Resources reviews grant projects for historical resources. The Department's point system in ranking projects includes the presence of historical resources as one of the many variables used to compute a project's overall ranking.

Continuing its commitment to preserve the State's historic past, the FCT awarded more than \$45 million in FY





Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

2008-2009 to acquire properties that included historical or archaeological resources. The FCT has helped save dozens of Florida sites having historical significance at the local, state, and national levels. These sites include:

- Jones's Pier in Indian River County, an historic home site along the Jungle Trail that once served as a tourist destination, farm-to-market transportation of citrus and tropical fruits, and commercial fishing
- The expansion of Fort Mose State Park in St. Johns County, site of the first free-black settlement in the United States
- The fourth phase of the Cypress Creek Natural Area in Palm Beach County, which contains a portion of the Seminole War-era Loxahatchee Battlefield
- Kroegel Homestead in Indian River County, home of Paul Kroegel, champion of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge and first wildlife warden at the very first national wildlife refuge
- The 1912 Cortez Schoolhouse in Manatee County, listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- The Fort King site in Ocala, headquarters of Second Seminole War operations and now a National Historic Landmark
- Native American sites protected by the FCT include the shell middens at the Paleo Hammock Preserve in St. Lucie County and the Micanopy Native American Preserve in Alachua County. These projects contain archaeological evidence of more than 1,000 years of human activity.
- Understanding that education plays an important role in resource conservation, the FCT places a priority on selecting projects that include educational elements. The FCT awarded more than \$55 million in 2008-2009 to acquire projects that include programs to educate Florida residents. In 2009-2010, the FCT awarded over \$33 million while in 2010-2011, over \$17 million was awarded by the FCT.

## Formal Historic Preservation Academic Programs

There are 19 colleges and universities in the state that offer either academic programs or coursework that focus on

historic preservation and historic preservation related fields such as public history, archaeology, public archaeology, architectural history, and urban and regional planning. In addition, several universities and colleges are caretakers of historic properties, with six of them managing NR-listed resources.

*The more programs we have in undergraduate and graduate schools and universities the better chance we have for the future of historic preservation preserving our historic sites and neighborhoods.*

-Comment from Survey

Perhaps the most developed historic preservation academic program in the state is at the **University of Florida**. The University began offering historic preservation coursework in 1968, one of the first in the country to do so. Offering graduate certification, a master's degree, and doctoral degree in historic preservation, the program houses the Center for Building Better Communities and the Center for World Heritage Research and Stewardship. It also operates the Preservation Institute: Nantucket, which is the nation's oldest continually operating field school in historic preservation. While the creation of the historic preservation program is closely tied to the University's architecture school, it has expanded into a multidisciplinary program encompassing architecture, building construction, interior design, landscape architecture, planning, museum studies, and tourism.

*I feel that education is the first step, and for a university like this [University of Florida] to highlight the importance of Historic Preservation, shows that the next generations of students will be better equipped to include this practice in the business decisions.*

-Comment from Survey

Since the late 1970s, the Master's of Arts in History with a Major in Public History program at **Florida State University** has prepared students to enter historically oriented careers in fields such as cultural resources management, historic preservation, museums, archives, and information and records management. FSU recognizes that public historians need specialized training to be effective in their chosen careers. Therefore, public history blends theory with practice, providing students with a well-rounded education in historical methods, scholarship, and practical application. Students also choose an emphasis area to

build their program of study around: Cultural Resources Management, Historical Records Administration, Southern History and Florida Studies, War and Society, History Education, New Media and Public History, or Museum Studies.

In addition to the FSU history department's award winning faculty, students have the opportunity to take classes from community leaders in public history. Moreover, Tallahassee offers students in the program unique opportunities. The Public History program has established relationships with local area public history institutions such as the Museum of Florida History, the Florida State Archives, the Tallahassee Trust for Historic Preservation, and Mission San Luis, among many others, that provide students with internship opportunities. Graduates of the program, almost half of whom come from out of state, have gone on to find employment in the government sector, the private sector, and within educational institution.

Among the two most notable public archaeology academic programs in the state are those at the **University of South Florida (USF)** and the **University of West Florida (UWF)**. The USF public archaeology program, founded in 1974, is the first of its kind in the nation. The anthropology school is also the first in the country to offer a Ph.D. in Applied Archaeology. Today, more than 30 percent of members of the Florida Archaeological Council are graduates of the USF Public Archaeology Program.



Artifacts from the Maple Leaf Shipwreck  
Florida Division of Historical Resources



The University of West Florida's public archaeology program, an extension of the University's Archaeology Institute, is notable for the lead it took in the creation of the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Dr. Judith Bense, the current president of UWF, was longtime director of the UWF Archaeology Institute. A very early focus of the Institute was on public involvement with archaeology, and by extension, the public archaeology program. Professors in the program provide archaeological talks and tours for civic groups, special interest groups, and schools.

Another ancillary field with close connections to Historic Preservation is Landscape Architecture. A good summary of the Landscape Architecture field can be found on the Florida International University website: "Landscape architecture is a comprehensive discipline of land analysis, planning, design, management, preservation, and rehabilitation. Typical projects include site design and planning, town and urban planning, regional planning, environmental impact plans, garden design, historic preservation, and parks design and planning." Landscape architects are often advocates and custodians of historic landscapes.

There are three universities in the state of Florida that offer programs in Landscape Architecture: University of Florida, Florida A & M University, and Florida International University. A good example is the Florida International University (FIU) Landscape Architecture program. The only program of its kind in south Florida, the school requires students to demonstrate knowledge in a variety of fields, including the history of landscape architecture and historic preservation. FIU has a branch campus at the University of Genoa in Genoa, Italy, that offers coursework for Landscape Architecture students. The FIU program was selected to host the 2012 Landscape Architecture Student Conference, a major academic and professional

gathering drawing landscape architects from around the world.

Some of the institutions of higher learning in the state do not offer programs in historic preservation related fields but have stewardship over significant historic properties. The Florida Southern College campus in Lakeland is a prime example. The campus features the largest single concentration of Frank Lloyd Wright designed buildings in the world. The **Florida Southern College Historic District**, comprising nine resources designed by Wright, was listed in the National Register in 1975. Since 1995, the district was the recipient of over \$2.3 million in state historic preservation grants. Added to the World Monument Fund's 2008 Watch List, the school has also received a \$195,000 grant from the Getty Foundation in July 2006, and a \$350,000 grant from the Save America's Treasures Program in 2008 to restore the Annie Pfeiffer Chapel, the centerpiece of the campus. In 2012, the Florida Southern College Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark.

*"The more programs we have in undergraduate and graduate schools and universities the better chance we have for the future of historic preservation..."*

— Comment from survey

Artifact display at St. Augustine Pirate and Treasure Museum, St. Augustine Pirate and Treasure Museum, St. Augustine



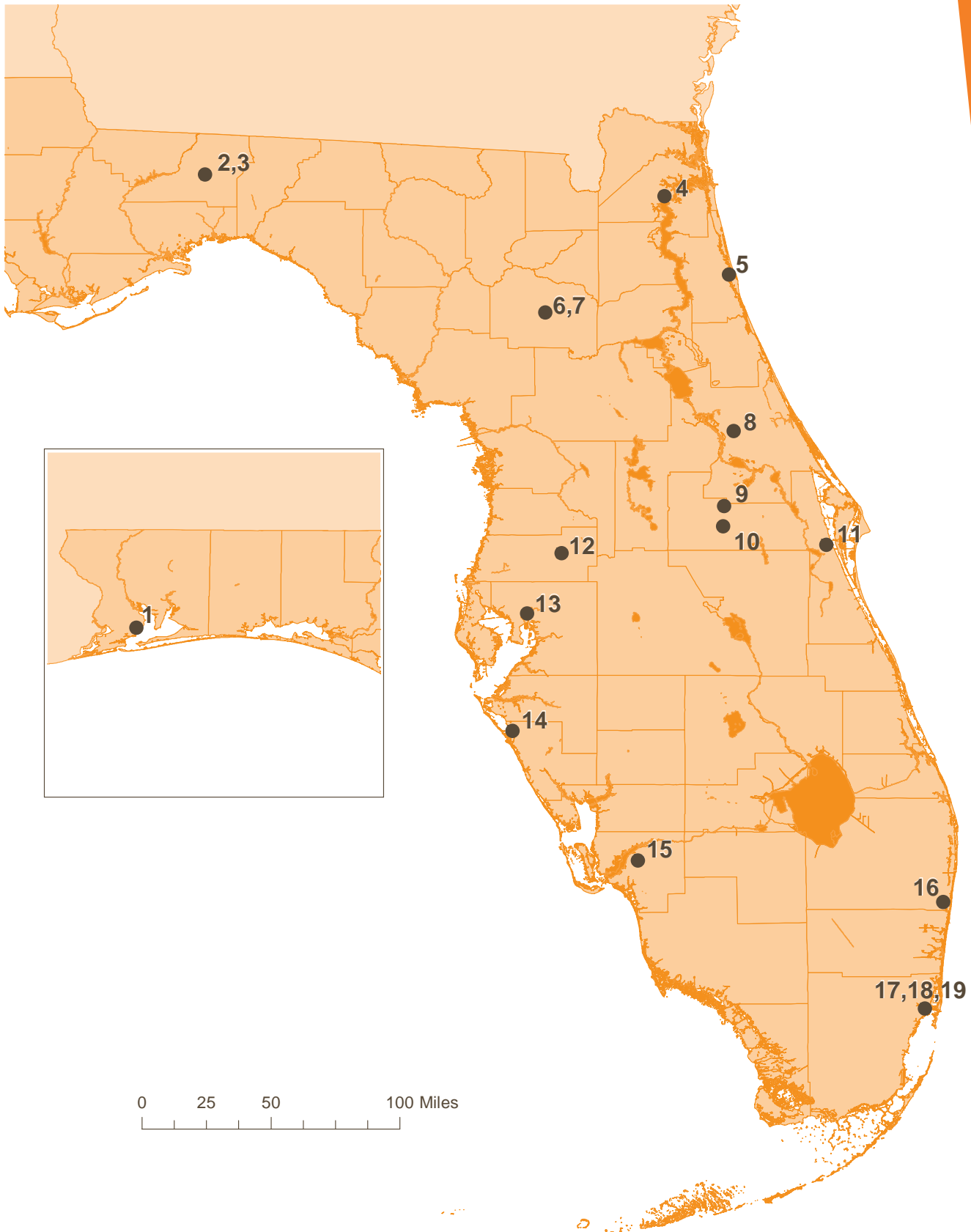




Cape San Blas Lighthouse  
Courtesy Drew Green



## ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS



## ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

1. University of West Florida
2. Florida A&M University
3. Florida State University
4. University of North Florida
5. Flagler College
6. Santa Fe College
7. University of Florida
8. Stetson University
9. Rollins College
10. University of Central Florida
11. Brevard Community College
12. St. Leo University
13. University of South Florida
14. New College of Florida
15. Florida Gulf Coast University
16. Florida Atlantic University
17. Florida International University
18. Miami-Dade College
19. University of Miami

University of Miami, Jorge M. Perez Architecture Center, Coral Gables  
*Courtesy University of Miami, John Zillioux, photographer*

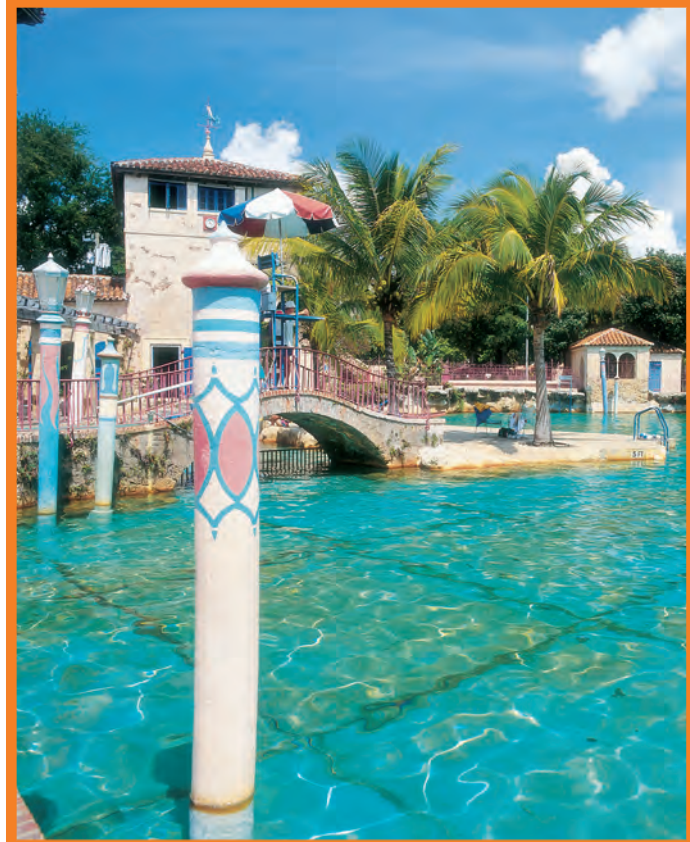




## Local Governments

As important as these statewide programs are, the greatest power to preserve Florida's cultural resources lies at the local level. Across the state, individuals are taking action to preserve the unique historic characteristics of their communities. An effective local historic preservation program begins with the enactment of a historic preservation ordinance and the creation of a qualified historic preservation board. A community with such programs may apply to the National Park Service for designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG Program, administered by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, encourages direct local government participation in federal and state historic preservation programs. The program links the three levels of government (federal, state, and local) in a preservation partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. CLGs are guaranteed at least 10% of the total federal funds received each year from the Historic Preservation Fund grant from the National Park Service. As of October 2011, 60 Florida communities have participated in the CLG Program.

The energy of historic preservation at the local level in Florida is demonstrated by its growing number of CLGs, markers, and 20 Preserve America communities. The Preserve America Program is a national initiative established in 2003. Communities are chosen through an application process that focuses on their commitment and proven effort to protect and celebrate their heritage, using their historical resources for economic development and community revitalization. Funding for Preserve America grants was eliminated from the federal budget in 2011, but the concepts the program fostered continue to raise awareness of the historical significance of our communities. In 2010, the Bureau of Historic Preservation, DHR, applied for and received a \$200,000 Preserve America historic preservation grant from the National Park Service. The BHP used the funds to award 14 historic preservation subgrants to Florida cities and counties. The grantees are currently using their awards to conduct historic preservation training, community education, archaeological survey, and historic structure assessment projects statewide. The projects will be completed June 30, 2012.

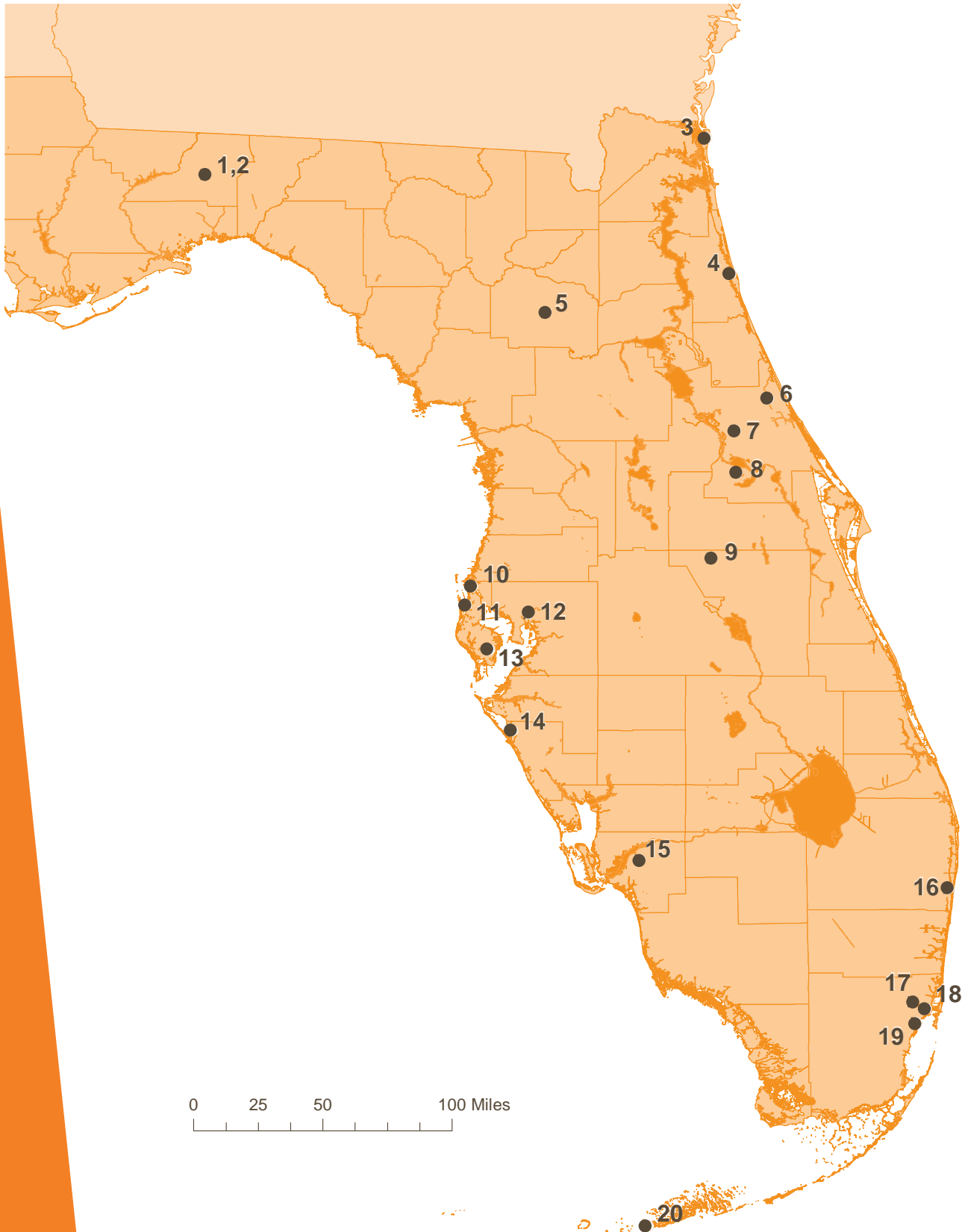


Venetian Pool, Coral Gables  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*

## PRESERVE AMERICA COMMUNITIES

1. Leon County
2. Tallahassee
3. Fernandina Beach
4. St. Augustine
5. Gainesville
6. Daytona Beach
7. DeLand
8. Sanford
9. Kissimmee
10. Tarpon Springs
11. Dunedin
12. Tampa
13. St. Petersburg
14. Sarasota
15. Fort Myers
16. Delray Beach
17. Miami Springs
18. Miami
19. Coral Gables
20. Key West

## PRESERVE AMERICA COMMUNITIES





## Non-Profit Organizations

In addition to state and local agencies, a number of key private organizations also provide essential leadership. The **Florida Trust for Historic Preservation** is Florida's private not-for-profit statewide preservation organization, formed in 1978 as a network of committed preservationists. The mission of the Florida Trust is to promote the preservation of Florida through property stewardship, legislative advocacy, and education. The Trust also promotes the protection of historically significant properties through its easement program. The Trust currently holds easements on nine historic properties throughout the state. Regular activities of the Trust include an annual conference each May, Insider's Tours to historic Florida cities, and a series of workshops on preservation-related topics.

The Florida Trust advocates for legislation and funding in support of historic preservation on behalf of Florida's many historic sites, museums and parks. The Trust represents Florida's preservation community through public and media outreach. It works to empower and support local preservationists by publicizing an annual list of Florida's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Sites, and recognizing outstanding efforts in historic preservation through its annual preservation awards program. The Trust offers extensive education and training opportunities, including local workshops, webinars, and an annual conference during the month of May each year. While working to educate the public on the benefits of historic preservation, the Trust also provides resources to preservationists, homeowners, preservation professionals, and media representatives. During the prior plan period (2006-2011), the Trust

successfully acquired and rehabilitated a Queen Anne style building in Tallahassee known as the Hays-Hood House to create a statewide center for historic preservation. They continue to serve as owners and stewards of the Bonnet House Museum & Gardens, a designated Ft. Lauderdale Landmark that is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Trust has also established a Google™ group listserv which provides an online forum for preservationist members throughout Florida and beyond.

Another crucial partner in historic preservation is the various local neighborhood associations and non-profit organizations located throughout the state. These organizations often have the most direct impact on historic preservation within their respective communities and are crucial in raising historic preservation awareness locally. These organizations help foster a sense of civic pride amongst local citizens and often have direct stewardship over important historical resources. **Riverside Avondale Preservation, Inc. (RAP)**, located in Jacksonville, is an excellent example of an historic preservation organization dealing primarily with an immediate neighborhood. The group provides heritage and architectural preservation services, educational workshops, hosts local festivals aimed at improving the quality of life of their residents, and maintains a historic house as its headquarters. Thanks in large part to the efforts of RAP, the Riverside Avondale community was named one of the American Planning Association's 10 Great Neighborhoods in America in 2010.



Bonnet House Museum & Gardens, Fort Lauderdale  
*Courtesy Bonnett House Museum & Gardens, David Warren, photographer*



Hays-Hood House, Tallahassee  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum, Pensacola  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

There are a number of non-profit historic preservation organizations that focus on citywide, countywide or regional preservation. The **Dade Heritage Trust (DHT)** in Miami, founded in 1972, is one of the oldest historic preservation organizations in the state. DHT played a pivotal role in the preservation of the world-renowned Miami Beach Art Deco Architectural District, the Miami Circle and the Cape Florida Lighthouse. West Florida Preservation, Inc. (WFP), in Pensacola, and the Everglades Society for Historic Preservation (ESHP) in Everglades City, Collier County, are excellent examples of historic preservation organizations with a regional focus. The WFP originated as a state historic preservation board in 1967 before being transferred to the University of West Florida in 2001. The ESHP was founded by concerned citizens in 2004. Both organizations are active in historic preservation stewardship and historic preservation education, as well as outreach designed to raise money and awareness for preservation.

*[I've] only lived in Florida 1.5 years, but have learned a lot of the historical information concerning the Pensacola area.*

-Comment from survey

Many organizations in the state, such as the **St. Augustine Historical Society (SAHS)**, have a primary focus in museum management or historical research, but also have a well developed program of historic preservation. The SAHS, founded in 1881 by a group of history and natural history enthusiasts, has been involved in historic preservation in St. Augustine since 1899. The preservation-based tourism industry of the city owes much to the SAHS, which played a pivotal role in the restoration of such landmarks as the Castillo de San Marcos, Fort Matanzas, the Gonzalez-Alvarez House and Segui-Kirby-Smith House. Many non-profit organizations do not offer preservation services but rather focus on specific individual preservation projects within their communities. The **West Gadsden Historical Society** in Greensboro is a small rural community based non-profit organization that acquired and saved two major landmarks in the city of Greensboro.

Historic house museums also play a vital role in preservation, not only preserving buildings historically important to their respective communities, but also educating the community about the significance of the buildings in their community's history. There are a number of these located throughout the state, such as the Peter O. Knight Historic House (Tampa), the Stranahan House (Ft. Lauderdale), the John G. Riley House (Tallahassee),



the West Pasco Historical Society Museum and Library (New Port Richey), and the St. Augustine Lighthouse Museum (St. Augustine).

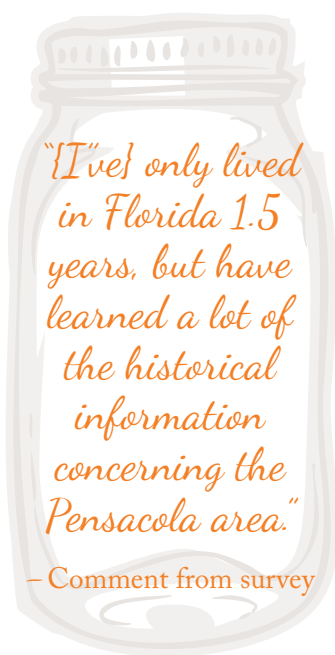
The **Florida Anthropological Society (FAS)** is a statewide preservation organization that makes significant contributions in research, education, protection and preservation of some of the state's most important cultural sites. The Society unites professional and avocational interests to achieve a better understanding of Florida's archaeological resources. With 16 chapters throughout the state, FAS operates under and advocates strict codes of ethics for research on archaeological resources in Florida. FAS publishes the journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*, that provides summary research reports on contemporary research topics of interest to avocational, professional and non-technical readers. The organization has recently produced an award-winning video on Florida's Native people called "Shadows and Reflections: Florida's Lost Peoples." The organization holds its annual conference in the spring of each year.

The **Florida Archaeological Council (FAC)** is an organization of professional archaeologists working in or with an interest in Florida archaeology. Their stated mission is education: to promote and stimulate interest in Florida archaeology, to encourage public appreciation of archaeology, to promote high quality standards of archaeological practice, and to advocate and aid in the conservation and preservation of archaeological resources and materials. Their programs include: Stewards of Heritage Preservation Awards, a biannual award that recognizes the role of non-archaeologists in preservation, education, and research; the John W. Griffin Student Grant that provides financial assistance to students conducting research and cultural resource management projects in Florida; the FAC Newsletter, a forum for the dissemination of information and news regarding archaeological issues and research; and professional development workshops that provide training and exchange of ideas regarding specific and current topics of concern. The organization also works to educate legislators and encourage passage of important legislation that will have a positive impact on cultural resources in the state. FAC initiated and continues to support Florida Archaeology Month, in partnership with the Florida

Anthropological Society, the Division of Historical Resources, and Florida State Parks. Each March, this annual month-long program of events educates tens of thousands of citizens and visitors about Florida's past.

The **Trust for Public Land (TPL)** is a national, not-for-profit, land conservation organization that conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, community gardens, historic sites, rural lands, and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for future generations. TPL has a particular

conservation initiative for Heritage Lands, by which it safeguards places of historical and cultural importance. Since 1972, TPL has worked with willing landowners, community groups, and national, state, and local agencies to complete more than 2,700 land conservation projects in 46 states, protecting nearly 2 million acres. TPL has helped states and communities craft and pass 192 ballot measures, generating over \$35 billion in new conservation-related funding. In Florida, a few of the recent projects achieved with support from TPL include Cypress Gardens, McKee Gardens, the Key West Customs House, the Miami Circle, and the de Soto Encampment Site.



The **Florida Humanities Council (FHC)** was established in 1973 as a private non-profit organization. The Organization's mission is to build "strong communities and informed citizens by providing Floridians with the opportunity to explore the heritage, traditions and stories of our state and its place in the world." The FHC is the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Since 1973, the Council has provided a wide range of educational programs and products to tell Florida's story, including workshops for K-12 teachers, heritage tours, a humanities speakers bureau, and literary programs. Their publication, *FORUM*, is an award winning magazine about Florida's heritage and culture.

The Florida Humanities Council has been a strong partner in promoting Florida's heritage, especially during the Viva Florida 500 commemoration of Juan Ponce De Leon's landing on Florida's shores in 1513. In October 2009,



the FHC hosted a Scholar Summit to discuss how to commemorate the Quincentenary of Ponce De Leon's landing in Florida. The FHC also sponsored 2-minute audio programs about Florida's Spanish history that were made available via the FHC website and aired on Florida public radio stations. In 2010, the FHC awarded grants for scholarly research to develop public programs related to the Commemoration, and for three statewide conferences, held at the Miami Humanities Center, Flagler College in St. Augustine, and the University of South Florida in Tampa. The Council also created a website dedicated to its own Viva Florida 500 activities that included the organization of a speakers bureau, teacher training, and a special edition of *FORUM*, "¡Viva Florida! : Marking 500 years of Spanish heritage," dedicated to the Quincentenary Commemoration.

**VISIT FLORIDA** is the industry-driven, not-for-profit, public/private partnership responsible

for Florida's global tourism marketing efforts and the state's official source for travel planning. **VISIT FLORIDA** continues to include promotion of Florida's distinct historical and cultural heritage destinations. Historical and cultural heritage attractions have long been popular destinations attracting visitors to the "Sunshine State". Without historic preservation efforts, Florida's tourism marketers would not have the quality and quantity of historic or heritage tourism "products" to market as visitor destinations.

Since 2000, **VISIT FLORIDA** has worked very closely with numerous state agencies, the preservation/conservation community, not-for-profit organizations, and many tourism industry partners to promote heritage tourism in Florida. **VISIT FLORIDA's** Cultural/Heritage/Rural/Nature Committee of the Marketing Committee Steering Council continues to guide new and existing heritage tourism programs. On-going marketing initiatives, such as expanded history and culture sections on the **VISIT FLORIDA** website, targeted E-zines (electronic magazines), and print publications, will continue to expand the depth of the Florida vacation experience to include Florida's rich history and diverse heritage. In conjunction with the Viva Florida 500 initiative, **VISIT FLORIDA** has incorporated much of the destination content of the Division of Historical

Resources' Florida Heritage Trail publications on its website at [visitflorida.com/viva](http://visitflorida.com/viva) encouraging visitors to "Explore the Sunshine State's Cultural Heritage Trails."

Founded in 1986, **1000 Friends of Florida** is a statewide not-for-profit organization devoted to promoting healthy urban and natural places by wise management of growth and change. It works to protect natural areas, fight urban sprawl, promote sensible development patterns, preserve historic resources, and provide affordable housing. The 1000 Friends organization educates, advocates, negotiates and, when necessary, litigates, to achieve its goals.

The historic preservation activities of 1000 Friends have included developing educational materials such as the award-winning manual partially funded with a grant from DHR, *Disaster Planning for Florida's Historic Resources*; working with pilot communities to implement the manual; assisting with the revitalization of waterfront communities; developing policies related to historic bridge





Zora Neale Hurston Dirt Tracks Heritage Trail, Fort Pierce  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

preservation; and providing limited planning assistance to local governments and organizations on preservation issues. Since the release of *Disaster Planning for Florida's Historic Resources* in 2003, two additional publications have come out through 1000 Friends of Florida, *Post-Disaster Planning – A Guide for Florida Communities* (2010) and *Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies* (2008).

The **Florida Folklore Society** is a partner of the Florida Folklife Program. Founded in 1981 at the urging of the Florida Folklife Program, the Florida Folklore Society is a professional organization whose purpose is to advance appreciation, research, and study of folklore. The society's main function is to serve as the voice of all the members for the purpose of distribution of news, ideas, and information. Every spring, the society holds an annual meeting, which is held in a different city each year. Members in attendance discuss society news, share information on current projects, and watch a presentation from a local folk artist. All interested persons, regardless of ethnicity, are encouraged to become members. The Florida Folklore

Society is incorporated as a non-profit organization. The State Folklorist serves as the liaison between the Florida Folklife Program and the Florida Folklore Society, and is on the Board of Directors of the Florida Folklore Society in an ex-officio capacity.

Established in 2004, the **Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)** is a network of public archaeology centers designed to help stem the rapid deterioration of this state's buried past and expand public interest in archaeology.

*The Florida Public Archaeology Network will be a great way to preserve archaeological resources – I wish there was a comparable organization for historic resources.*

-Comment from survey

FPAN works in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Division of Historical Resources through a cooperative memorandum of agreement. With eight regional offices statewide, FPAN provides a community-based platform for representation



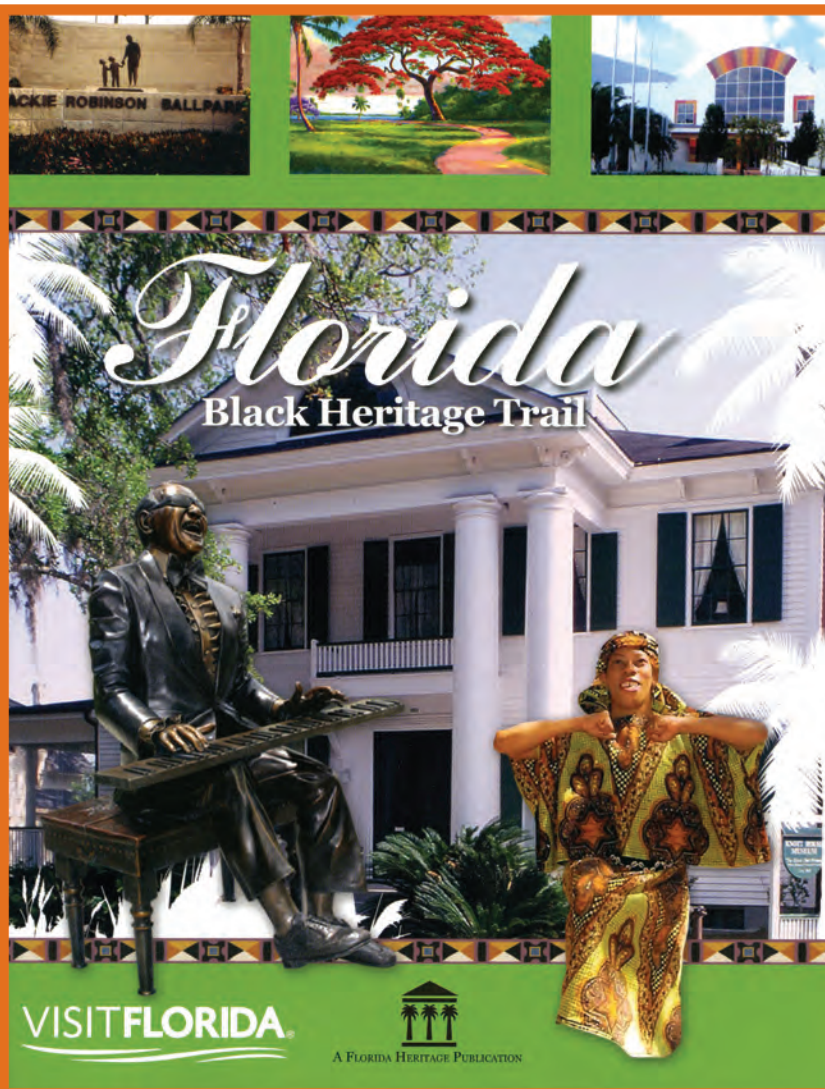
of preservation efforts. FPAN regional offices sponsor an ongoing series of workshops, lectures, and field events in their nearby communities. Public meetings to generate feedback and input for this comprehensive plan were conducted in cooperation with local FPAN offices.

The **Florida African American Heritage Preservation Network (FAAHPN)**, established in 2001 through the John Gilmore Riley House Museum in Tallahassee, is another important partner in the preservation of Florida's heritage. The Network provides professional development and technical assistance in the areas of historic preservation and museum management to historic sites and museums specializing in African American-related history. In 2007, the Network contributed significantly to the expansion of listings in the third edition of the Department of State's Florida Black Heritage Trail guidebook. In August 2011, the FAAHPN hosted the annual national conference of the Association of African American Museums in Tallahassee. Florida Department of State staff participated

in presentations about the technical aspects of historic preservation of African American properties, and the benefits of documenting and then presenting traditional African American culture in museums.

The **Florida Historical Society (FHS)** is the oldest cultural organization in the state, and the only state-wide historical society. Established in St. Augustine in 1856, the FHS was briefly inactive during the Civil War and Reconstruction, but was reestablished in 1902 and incorporated in 1905. The FHS is dedicated to preserving Florida's past through the collection, archival maintenance, and publication of historical documents and other materials relating to the history of Florida and its peoples.

The Society operates the FHS Press, which publishes a diverse collection of books, maintains the Library of Florida History with its extensive archival collections, and manages the Historic Rosseter House Museum in Melbourne, Florida. The FHS publishes scholarly research in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* and produces *Florida Frontiers: The Weekly Radio Magazine of the Florida Historical Society*. FHS presents a variety of educational public outreach programs, including the Florida History Film Festival and the Discover Florida Lecture Series. The Society reaches out to youth by providing various published materials and forms of media to assist teachers, and by sponsoring prizes for projects related to Florida history at the annual statewide Florida History Fair. The Florida Historical Society Annual Meeting, held each May, features panel discussions and other special events such as luncheons and tours. Since 1997, the Headquarters of the Society has been located in historic downtown Cocoa Village at the Library of Florida History.







Bonnett House courtyard, Fort Lauderdale  
Courtesy Bonnett House Museum & Gardens, J. Christopher Gernert, photographer

## CHAPTER 4

### Florida's Resources, An Assessment

Florida's historic resources reflect the long and varied history of settlement here. Among the notable examples are the Paleoindian Page/Ladson Site in Jefferson County, dating from 10,000-7,500 B.C.; the Archaic Windover Site near Titusville, which dates from 5,500 B.C.; Crystal River Indian Mounds (500 B.C. – A.D. 200); Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, constructed between 1672 and 1696 and the oldest masonry fort in the United States; the Town of Eatonville, established in 1887 as the first all-black incorporated town in Florida; Florida's Historic Capitol, restored to its 1902 configuration; Miami Beach Art Deco Architectural District, a world renowned tourist destination; and Kennedy Space Center, site of U.S. manned space flights and the launches that put Americans on the moon.

Such outstanding historic and cultural resources give Florida its extraordinary identity. Historic resources are buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that are significant to the history, architecture, archaeology,

engineering, and culture of a local community, the state of Florida, or the entire country. The **Florida Master Site File (FMSF)** is the state's inventory and archive of information on archaeological sites, including underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks, cultural landscapes, and historical standing buildings and structures. The FMSF identifies whether an area has been inventoried for cultural resources, what resources are recorded in particular areas, and which officially-evaluated resources are considered historically significant. As of 2011, the Florida Master Site File has recorded over 187,000 resources. The number of new recordings added to the FMSF has seen an overall decline since 2006, reinforcing the fact that there is a strong correlation between the health of the state economy and preservation activity. Over the last five years, Florida has added over 100 National Register listings, providing an overview of major types of important resources in Florida.

Highlights of those listings include numerous historical archaeological sites. Among them were two submissions for British Period properties: the multiple property submission (MPS) for Archaeological Resources of the 18th-Century Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew



Turnbull and 12 related nominations (1766-1777) in New Smyrna Beach; and Three Chimneys Archaeological Site (ca. 1770-1783) in Volusia County. Another historical archaeological listing is the Etna Turpentine Camp (ca. 1898—1926) in Citrus County. Letchworth Mounds Archaeological Site, from the Middle-Late Woodland Period (AD 200-900), in Jefferson County, was the only National Register listing from Florida's prehistoric period.

## Recent Past

Florida has many significant resources dating from the recent past, due in large part to the huge growth in population that the state experienced after World War II. Many communities were established during that time, and in the 1950s and 1960s, many neighborhoods were created or simply expanded as Mid-Century Modern homes and commercial buildings were constructed. Because of the large number of such resources, preservationists have wrestled with defining criteria for evaluating these resources, particularly what level of integrity is necessary to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*Miami Modern, or “MiMo” is a relatively new term coined by a local preservationist and interior designer that refers to the very unique interpretation of mid-century tropical architecture that is found in Miami, Miami Beach and the environs. While the preservation of mid century architecture is happening all around the country, the resort vernacular that the style morphed into here in south Florida has practically exploded in popularity recently . . .*

—Success cited in survey

Listings of properties from the recent past (mid-20th century) have started to come forward in ever-increasing numbers. In response to this trend, the University of Florida sponsored a public workshop, “Evaluating Resources from the Recent Past,” held in Gainesville, November 6-9, 2008, and issued a white paper by the same title. The paper addresses the issues involved in evaluating and nominating these special properties. Significant examples of recent past listings in Florida include the Lucien Nielsen House (1956), which was listed as part of a Sarasota School of Architecture Multiple Property Submission; the Lincoln Road Mall (1960) in Miami Beach; Vedado Historic District (1924-1927, 1946-1956) in West Palm Beach; and the Fontainebleau Hotel (1953-1958) in Miami Beach. With each mid-century

nomination, preservationists at the state and local levels have gained a better understanding of how to evaluate these resources. The State Historic Preservation Office has begun the development of a Multiple Property Submission cover for Mid-Century Modern homes. When completed, that tool, as well as the Sarasota School MPS mentioned above, will provide a guide for local communities in how to evaluate their communities, and how National Register listings for recent past properties can and should be pursued. In addition to residential properties, Mid-Century Modern schools, many representing the Sarasota School of Architecture, are threatened with demolition. More needs to be done to educate the public and school board officials about the architectural significance of many of these schools.

## Historic Landscapes

A few Florida rural landscapes are listed the National Register, primarily farms or ranches, but agricultural farmland, cattle pastureland, and horse farms and groves, particularly in Central Florida, continue to be threatened. According to the Florida Statistical Abstract for 2010, from 2002 to 2007, the number of large farms (50-2,000 acres in size) fell 51.4 percent, though the number of small farms (0-49 acres) rose by 31.3 percent.

Over the last five years, landscapes were recognized by the listing of the formal Cummer Gardens (1903-1958) in Jacksonville; several rural landscapes, such as the Billingsly Farm (1889-1957) in Leon County; and the John Nolen Plan for the Venice Historic District (1926), the nation's first 20th century town plan to gain registration.

## Urbanization and Suburbanization

The continuing physical expansion of Florida's communities contributes to the loss of rural areas. Many citrus groves that were destroyed by freezes, insect infestations, and disease have been converted into rolling hills of rooftops. In the last five years, 16 urban historic districts were listed in the National Register. About half of them reflect the growth and expansion of suburbs, a trend that gained strength beginning in the 1920s; only in the last few years has there been great interest in returning to our core urban areas. Examples of those listings include the districts of North City and Nelmar Terrace in St. Augustine, Normandy Isles in Miami Beach, Rosemere in Orlando, and Prospect Park in West Palm Beach. The other half of those listings represent downtown commercial districts,



such as those listed in Winter Park, Homestead, Boca Grande, and the Upper North Franklin Commercial District in Tampa. Movements back to cities and a desire for vital downtowns sometimes lead to the demolition of historic building stock, but the establishment of more Main Street programs and stronger local preservation programs, especially the designation of more active Certified Local Governments, could help prevent unnecessary demolitions. More surveys need to be conducted to identify significant resources, especially in smaller communities. Special attention needs to be given to ethnic resources. The need for these activities is borne out of a statewide survey of local governments funded by a grant from the Division of Historical Resources to the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.

*We need to help people appreciate the historical resources we have, or at least help people understand the importance of historical resources.*

*Not everyone like[s] certain styles, etc., but if people understand that the [design] guidelines, etc. are not out to get them, I think there could be more successful projects.*

*More proactive measures to combat demo by neglect [are needed]. Educate/work with property owners – get them to “buy into” preservation.*

-Comments from survey

In 2007, the Florida Public Archaeology Network conducted a survey of local governments for the Florida Trust. The resulting study, *Local Government Preservation Program Directory (LGPPD)*, shows that despite the State’s planning policy, the implementation of historic preservation practices is uneven across the state, with North Florida cities reporting a higher level of historic preservation policy in place, in terms of the use of historic preservation language included in their local comprehensive plans, and the existence of historic preservation ordinances. A statewide view of these two measures, however, shows that fewer than half of the cities that responded have any sort of historic preservation policies in place.



Bungalow style home  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

## Cities That Have Local Ordinances With Preservation Language

	North Florida	South Florida	Statewide
Total number of cities responding	112	164	276
Have Historic Preservation Language	54 (48%)	67 (41%)	121 (44%)
Do not have Historic Preservation Language	37 (33%)	53 (32%)	90 (33%)
Don't know	21 (19%)	44 (27%)	65 (23%)

## Cities That Have Local Preservation Ordinance

	North Florida	South Florida	Statewide
Total number of cities responding	107	168	275
Have Historic Preservation Ordinances	60 (56%)	58 (35%)	118 (43%)
Do not have Historic Preservation Ordinances	47 (44%)	110 (65%)	157 (57%)



Lincoln Road Mall, Miami Beach  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

The fact that over 20% of the respondents were not aware of whether their comprehensive plan included historic preservation language is further enlightened by the surveyor's finding that "most of the counties use the Florida Master Site File; however, only a little over half of cities use, or even know about, the Site File records maintained by the Division of Historical Resources. . ." In local jurisdictions throughout the state of Florida, some language exists for historic preservation but it is often vague and many of the individuals interviewed have little or no knowledge of this area of their comprehensive plan.

Eighty-seven cities indicate their ordinances are online, while 44 state that their ordinances are not available through online resources. Interested individuals can obtain, for a fee, copies of the ordinances through their local City Hall or Chamber of Commerce (LGPPD, 18). Several contacts were unable to recall when the ordinances were enacted or how often the ordinances are updated.

Based on these results, the study concluded that "communication between planners, clerks, and others involved in Historic Preservation programs and ordinances seems to be limited and many of the individuals have little knowledge of how to proceed in strengthening historic preservation in their area." The study strongly recommended improved education of city and county planners, managers, clerks, or others involved in historic preservation, specifically in a series of small workshops. Also recommended was the availability of model ordinances, and a means to communicate better with one another on a statewide basis, (e.g., website or live chat). Basic education about historic preservation was also seen as a need. "Educational outreach to explain what qualifies as a cultural resource is a necessary first step for several cities and counties. Increased knowledge of the state's existing historic preservation programs and resources, such as the Master Site File, will assist cities and counties in understanding what historic sites exist and perhaps how better to define such areas within their jurisdictions" (LGPPD, 25).



There is also a need to provide information on possible sources of funding, and for better cooperative preservation efforts between cities and their counties:

Overall, the state of historic preservation ordinances in Florida encompasses a broad spectrum. Some counties and cities have almost no programs in place with few, if any, ordinances on paper. These areas often cite a lack of interest in historic preservation and indicate that few historic sites exist within their jurisdiction, thus obviating the need for any form of regulation. Other areas strongly support historic preservation and emphasize the possibilities of heritage tourism as an important aspect of the economy of their area (p. 25, LPPD).

It is clear that Florida's local historic preservation programs need to be strengthened through providing better education of local officials and a willingness on their part to develop and implement good historic preservation planning practices. This will greatly benefit efforts to preserve Florida's urban and suburban historical resources. Loss of minority communities because of urban expansion (cited as a major challenge in Survey)

## African-American Resources

The significance of Florida's African-American-related resources has been recognized since the early 1970s, with the listing of Olustee Battlefield in which U.S. Colored Troops played a significant role in the defeat of Union

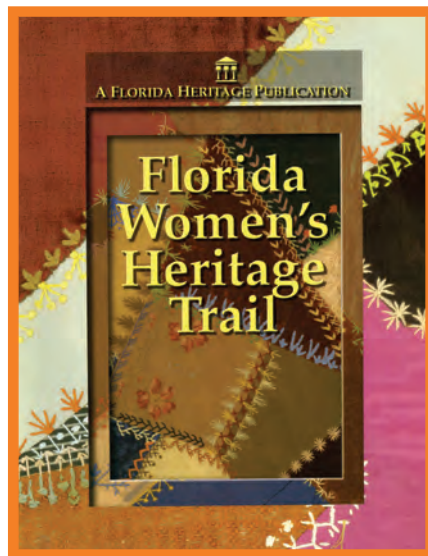
troops during the Civil War. Today there are 94 listings in the National Register related to Florida's black history, five of which were added in the last five years: Jackson Rooming House (1905-1957) in Tampa; St. Rita's Colored Catholic Mission (1899-1924, 1956-1969) in New Smyrna Beach; Holden-Parramore Historic District (1921-1953) in Orlando; A. Quinn Jones House (1925-1957) in Gainesville; and the Women's Working Band House (1921-1950) in Tallahassee. These resources represent the wide range of contributions African Americans made to the religious, educational, and economic development and character of Florida, often under trying conditions. Educational facilities and institutions are usually included in community surveys.

A multiple property submission cover, however, exists for Florida's Historic Black Public Schools. Among Florida's historic black schools are ones that were constructed in the 1920s with support from the Rosenwald Fund. Julius Rosenwald, the president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., established the fund in 1917 to support the sorely needed construction of school facilities for African American school children. Most facilities were built in the South. Florida's first "Rosenwald School" was built in 1921; 147 education buildings were constructed in Florida with Rosenwald Fund assistance by 1932, the year Rosenwald died. A



Hickory Hill Cemetery of Welaunee Plantation, Tallahassee  
Florida Division of Historical Resources





recent survey of Florida's Rosenwald schools shows that only 26 of Florida's Rosenwald schools remain. National Register nominations should be completed for the ones that retain their historic architectural integrity.

In 2006, Congress designated the **Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor** or National Heritage Area. A national heritage area is "a place where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally-distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These areas tell nationally important stories about our nation and are representations of the national experience through both the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved within them." Currently, there are 49 of these areas in the United States. The Gullah/Geechee tradition was "first shaped by captive Africans brought to the southern United States from West Africa and continued in later generations by their descendants." This corridor is unique in that it crosses state lines, including "sea island" areas from Wilmington, North Carolina, south to Duval County, Florida, capturing Florida's Gullah/Geechee communities in the coastal regions of the Amelia Island and Jacksonville areas. The **Gullah/Geechee Culture Heritage Corridor** Commission includes scholars and citizen representatives from each of the four participating states. The Commission's primary responsibility is to develop and implement a management plan for the corridor.

The Division's *Florida Black Heritage Trail* publication is a very popular tool for finding

historic African-American sites to visit, and has been instrumental in helping to bring visitors to Florida. In 2011, the Association of African American Museums, in conjunction with the John G. Riley House and Museum (headquarters of the Florida African American Heritage Preservation Network) held its annual convention in Tallahassee, and provided another national spotlight for Florida's important black resources. More needs to be done to engage Florida's African Americans in the importance of preserving resources related to their history and culture, to highlight their contributions to the state, and to broaden the scope of their preservation efforts in Florida.

## Hispanic Resources

Florida also has many National Register listings related to its Spanish heritage. Most of them are archaeological sites dating from the First Spanish Period (1513-1763), primarily consisting of the remains of shipwrecks of Spanish plate fleets or the 17th century Catholic missions that once spread from St. Augustine to Tallahassee. Most nineteenth-century Hispanic heritage sites relate to Spanish and Cuban cigar makers who were primarily in Key West and Tampa. Florida's modern Hispanic period is probably best represented by the Freedom Tower (El Refugio), a National Historic Landmark building in Miami that served Cuban refugees who fled Cuba beginning in 1959. As the more recent Hispanic resources "come of age" this important aspect of Florida's history and heritage will be better represented in Florida's National Register listings. Awareness of Florida's Hispanic heritage has been enhanced with the recent publication of the *Spanish Colonial Heritage Trail*.





Bridge of Lions, St. Augustine  
Courtesy Stacey Sather

## Transportation

Florida transportation resources need constant attention, in terms of maintenance, or for necessary upgrades to meet the demands of a growing population. Street widening sometimes threatens historic commercial corridors (often in historic downtowns) of small communities, such as Milton in Santa Rosa County and Newberry in Alachua County. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has long been a strong partner in the effort to preserve Florida's historical resources while meeting its responsibility to ensure the safety of the state's travelers. In 2004, FDOT published a bridge survey; an update of it is in production.

Since 2003, the FDOT has used a process designed to streamline the review of an increased level of service made possible through FDOT's funding of positions that are dedicated to the review of FDOT projects. As part of the ETDM process, the FDOT has also implemented the Environmental Screening Tool, an internet-accessible database, to facilitate and organize agency comments and consultation regarding cultural and historical resources throughout the planning process.



Initially termed "streamlining" in response to Section 1309 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21), the FDOT process redefines how the State of Florida will accomplish transportation planning and project development within its current statutes and regulations. The ETDM Process creates linkages between land use, transportation, environmental and cultural resource planning initiatives through early, interactive agency involvement, which facilitates improved decisions and greatly reduces the time, effort, and cost to effect transportation decisions. Efficiency is gained by two screening events and an efficient permitting and consultation process built into the current transportation planning and project development process. These screenings are performed by an Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT). The ETAT consists of planning, consultation, and resource protection agencies participating in the program.

Participation by the Division of Historical Resources is made possible through a series of three agreements executed with the FDOT, Florida Highway Administration, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These

include a Master Agreement (MA), an Agency Operating Agreement (AOA), and a Funding Agreement (FA) which provides for three fulltime staff in the Division's new Transportation Compliance Review Program that have the responsibility to coordinate transportation reviews within the agency and assure compliance with all applicable historic preservation regulations. DHR now provides an increased level of service made possible through these agreements. Our staff provides agency response to the transportation planning entities (the FDOT and the Metropolitan Planning Organization, or MPO). This response is advisory during the early phases of transportation planning and transitions as a project proceeds from planning to project development. The ETAT member's role then shifts to coordination within the agency to issue an opinion or conduct consultation should historic resources be affected by the proposed project.

As part of the ETDM process, the FDOT has implemented an Internet-accessible interactive database tool called the Environmental Screening Tool (EST) to facilitate and organize agency comment and consultation regarding cultural and historic resources throughout the process.



The Florida SHPO's review under this program has been highly effective and has resulted in the identification of resources that might otherwise have gone unnoticed. This ETDM Process creates linkages between land use, transportation, environmental, and cultural resource planning initiatives through early, interactive agency involvement, which facilitates improved decisions and greatly reduces the time, effort, and cost to effect transportation decisions. Participation by the Division of Historical Resources in this review process provides for three fulltime staff in the DHR's Transportation Compliance Review Program who have the responsibility to coordinate transportation reviews within the agency and assure compliance with all applicable historic preservation regulations. With formal participation by DHR beginning in October 2003, the Division has been able to provide an increased level of service, saving contractors time and money and better insuring the identification of important historical and archaeological resources that might otherwise have gone unnoticed.

The state has an established Multiple Property Submission for Florida's Historic Railroad Resources, and another cover for canals and roads still in the process of development. The completion of that cover should be a goal within the next five years.

## Religious

Religious resources are usually included in community surveys, but a number of churches with architectural and/or historical significance have been listed in the National Register or identified in one of the state's Heritage Trails (e.g., *Black Heritage Trail* and *Jewish Heritage Trail*). Religious facilities affiliated with other ethnic groups need to be identified and at least recorded in the Florida Master Site File. Cemeteries in Florida are protected by law, but there is no program to identify or protect them. There needs to be more public education concerning protections afforded cemeteries and human burials. Listings of religious-related resources in the past five years include: St. Rita's Colored Catholic Mission in New Smyrna Beach, Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Pensacola, the First Methodist Church in Oviedo, and the First Baptist Church in Boca Grande in Lee County, Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church in Maitland, and Evergreen Cemetery in Jacksonville, as well as religious facilities included in districts.

Troy Demps, Sacred Hart Singer with apprentice Willie Mills  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



## Maritime

With over 8,000 statute miles of tidal shoreline, for thousands of years, Floridians have lived and worked on the coast, and have left a legacy of remains and reminders of our past. In 2000, the Bureau of Archaeological Research, with support from the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the Florida Coastal Management Program, and funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, published *Florida's Maritime Heritage Trail*. The trail is a series of six map-like brochures that focus on: Coastal Communities, Coastal Environments, Coastal Forts, Historic Ports, Historic Shipwrecks, and Historic Lighthouses. Some of these resources have been the focus of further study and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2002, a Multiple Property Submission cover (MPS) was created for Florida's Historic Lighthouses. Of the 30 lighthouses identified, over half have been listed in the National Register, some in cooperation with the United States Coast Guard.

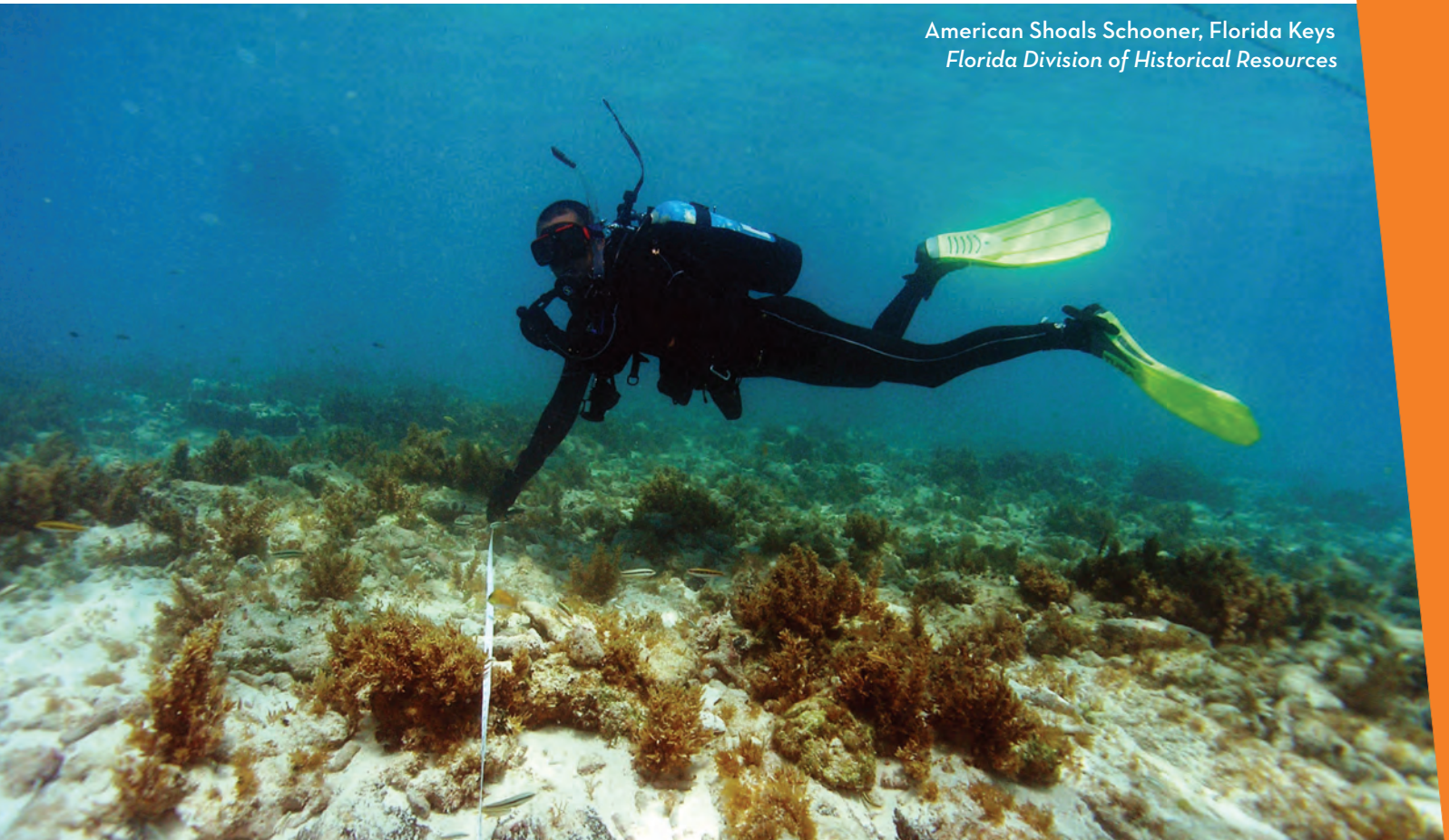
Numerous shipwrecks dating from early Spanish exploration, such as the Emanuel Point Shipwreck in Pensacola Bay and to nearly entire Spanish plate fleets that sank off the east coast on their way back to Spain, to more recent military vessels and freighters, have also been listed in the National Register. Some such as the City of Hawkinsville steamboat and Civil War transport

steamboat Maple Leaf, are in rivers. Many of these resources are maintained as underwater preserves, accessible to scuba and skin divers, as well as virtual divers who visit the BAR's website, "Museums Under the Sea." More needs to be done to identify significant historical resources related to Florida's historic ports and coastal communities.

## Military

Florida has been the site of numerous military operations over the course of its recorded 500-year history of European and American settlement, and includes archaeological sites or standing resources remaining from the American Revolution, Seminole Wars, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and even the Cold War. *Florida's Maritime Heritage Trail* features the state's historic coastal forts, such as Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas in the Florida Keys, Fort Zachary Taylor in Key West, Fort Clinch on Amelia Island, the remains of Fort St. Marcos de Apalache on the central north Gulf Coast, and Fort Barrancas in Pensacola. There are also heritage trail publications that identify Florida's Civil War and World War II resources. In addition to the *Florida World War II Heritage Trail*, an existing MPS for World War II sites is in place, and one for Seminole

American Shoals Schooner, Florida Keys  
Florida Division of Historical Resources





USCG Cutter Ingham, now moored in Key West  
*Courtesy U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Ingham Maritime Museum,  
 photo by Andy Newman*

War resources is underway. Even so, more needs to be done to document our military history, including the clandestine efforts of the Cold War, many of which are just now coming to light.

## Recreation and Tourism

Florida has been a place of wonder for people since the first explorers wrote of their experiences, beginning in the 16th century. Its allure remains today, and tourism is a vital part of the state's economy.

Archaeological evidence shows that Florida's many natural springs have drawn people since prehistoric times (e.g., Little Salt Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Wakulla Springs). Florida's springs later became tourist attractions, drawing people who sought their "healing" waters. The remains of nineteenth and early twentieth-century spring houses attest to the popularity of this once-thriving industry (e.g., White Springs, Hampton Springs, Wakulla Springs, and Green Cove Springs).

As railroads and paved roads were built across the state, Florida became more and more accessible for new residents and visitors. Winter visitors soon became a major boon to the economy, and spas, resorts and special attractions became a regular part of the Florida experience. St. Augustine's Alligator Farm (listed in the National Register in 1992) is the longest-lived tourist attraction in the state, and St. Augustine continues to draw millions of tourists every year.

Many of Florida's "old Florida" attractions have vanished from the landscape in the wake of the opening of Disney World in 1971, and the construction of new highways that either destroyed or bypassed many old roadside attractions. Some of surviving "old time" attractions are now under the management of local governments, or have become state parks, such as Weeki Wachee Springs, located north of Tampa. In urban areas, hotels have often been demolished in order to meet modern standards of comfort. The City of Miami Beach, however, largely due to the federal income tax credit for rehabilitation,

has become a world destination for its concentration of hotels, motels, and apartments designed in the Art Deco, Moderne, and more recently, Miami Modern styles.

More efforts, such as the 2011 listing of the Parrot Jungle in the National Register of Historic Places, need to be focused on such historic tourism resources. Other types of recreational resources should also be identified, such as historic golf courses, jai-alai frontons, lawn bowling clubs, and racing facilities.

## Industrialization

Historically, there has been relatively little industry in Florida, as agriculture and tourism have long been the staples of Florida's economy. A few resources related to the timber and naval stores industry have been identified and listed in the National Register (e.g., Etna Turpentine Camp Archaeological Site). Evidence of the processing of indigo, rice, and sugar are present in the colonial archaeological record. More surveys need to be done to identify resources related to Florida industries, such as the abandoned shade tobacco barns of central north Florida and seafood processing facilities along Florida's coast, perhaps in conjunction with the Florida Folklife Program.

## Folklife

The history of the state is also preserved in Florida's traditional culture or folklife. Florida folklife include ways of making objects, such as maritime and ranching equipment, domestic and decorative items, religious and festival arts, and musical instruments; beliefs and customs; traditional occupations; music and dance; celebrations; and narrative traditions. The individuals who practice these folk





Demonstration by Junkanoo Near You, Orlando  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

arts are often greatly admired in their communities. Their creative work facilitates the accomplishment of practical tasks, while expressing group values and aesthetics.

The Florida Folklife Program is unique in that it is closely linked with the state historic preservation program rather than the state arts program. This relationship makes it particularly suited to helping us understand and appreciate our multicultural heritage both past and present.

Several important places associated with Florida's diverse folk cultural heritage include Tarpon Springs, which has the world's largest concentration of Greeks outside of Greece; and fishing communities along Florida's Gulf and Atlantic coasts that contain historical resources demonstrating the commercial fishing industry's important role in Florida's development over the centuries. Cattle

ranches provide an opportunity to recognize not only a significant type of rural landscape in Florida, but also a way of life that remains a vital part of the state's economy. Many immigrants, such as those from Cuba, Haiti, and other parts of the Caribbean basin; Latin America; and Asia continue to come to Florida. More work needs to be done to identify and evaluate their contributions to Florida's cultural heritage, past and present.

As Florida's economy improves, it is anticipated that recordings in the Florida Master Site File and listings in the National Register will return to their usual levels, if not exceed them. Renewed efforts will likely result in an increase in the listings of prehistoric archaeological sites, mid-century architecture and development, cultural landscapes, and properties related to Florida's many cultural groups, with an emphasis on the diversity of Florida's resources as

# CHAPTER 5

## How This Plan was Developed

### Public Survey

An online survey developed by the Division of Historical Resources staff was widely distributed over a period of several months. Over 250 completed surveys were received. Results from this survey supplemented the input of participants at six public meetings, and have been tabulated and included in the planning process. The survey, conducted through the Survey Monkey website, was distributed through the Division of Historical Resources' web site, at public meetings, and as a tag on all Division emails. The online survey had 22 questions, with the last eleven dealing with demographic information about the respondent. The questions were a mixture of ranking, yes/no, agree/disagree, and open ended questions intended to give the respondents an opportunity to voice their opinions more clearly.

### Survey Results

The survey included a question to determine what respondents considered the five most important issues concerning historic preservation in Florida. Twelve topics were suggested, with a blank left to indicate other topics not included in the list. Respondents were asked to pick only five topics, ranking them from 1 (most important of their five choices) to 5 (least important of their five choices). All of the twelve topics were chosen by at least one respondent; as one respondent noted, "all of them are important." Taking into account the number of times a particular topic was chosen, as well as considering its assigned ranking, Survey Monkey assigned an average ranking. Based on those averages, the top five issues were:

<b>Development</b>	.....(avg. 3.58) (134 votes)
<b>Economics of Historic Preservation</b>	.....(avg. 3.47) (152 votes)
<b>Downtown Districts</b>	.....(avg. 3.20) (87 votes)
<b>Property Rights</b>	.....(avg. 3.14) (78 votes)
<b>Perception that Florida has no Historical Resources</b>	.....(avg. 2.98) (99 votes)

Based only on the number of times an issue was picked as one of the respondents' top five issues, regardless of ranking, a slightly different list resulted:

<b>Economics of Historic Preservation</b>	.....(152 votes) (avg. 3.47)
<b>Historic Preservation Education</b>	.....(145 votes) (avg. 2.90)
<b>Development</b>	.....(134 votes) (avg. 3.58)
<b>Heritage Tourism</b>	.....(120 votes) (avg. 2.87)
<b>Perception that Florida has no Historical Resources</b>	.....(99 votes) (avg. 2.98)

A comparison of the two lists shows agreement that Development, Economics of Historic Preservation, and the Perception that Florida has no Historical Resources are among the top five issues. Combining the lists results in a ranking of seven topics that are considered the most important ones facing Florida:

- Development**
- Economics of Historic Preservation**
- Downtown Districts**
- Property Rights**
- Perception that Florida has no Historical Resources**
- Heritage Tourism**
- Historic Preservation Education**

It is interesting to note that downtown districts and property rights scored highly, but were not prominently mentioned in written comments or at the public meetings.



## Meetings

During April and May of 2011, a series of meetings was held across Florida to gather public input on the Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Because of staff travel restrictions, for the first time in Florida's historic preservation planning process, a consultant was used to conduct public meetings and provide analysis. Approximately 100 individuals attended meetings hosted by Florida Public Archaeology Network regional offices in Tallahassee, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Cocoa, Fort Lauderdale and St. Petersburg. Stakeholders including professional preservationists, archeologists, historians, local government representatives, planning professionals, neighborhood preservation volunteers, community and statewide nonprofit organizations, and local residents had an opportunity to discuss successes, challenges, opportunities and concerns that will affect Florida's historic resources over the next five years. During each two-hour meeting, participants identified local and statewide preservation needs and opportunities and ranked them in order of priority. Jeannette Peters of Nonprofit Management Consulting LLC was contracted to facilitate the meetings. Individuals who were unable to attend the public meetings were encouraged to provide their comments and opinions by completing the online survey on historic preservation issues in Florida.

## How the Goals, Objectives and Strategies were Developed

Attendees at the public meetings participated in a guided discussion designed to elicit opinions, concerns and opportunities about efforts in their communities and on the statewide level. Participants addressed the topic from the perspectives of the three overarching issues identified in the previous comprehensive plan, *Planning for the Past: Preserving Florida's Heritage, 2006-2010*. Those issues were: Historic Preservation Education, Public Policy to Support Historic Preservation, and Economic Development through Historic Preservation. They also discussed the previous plan's effectiveness on the state and local level.

Although this process triggered extensive and sometimes passionate discussion among the attendees, due to time constraints, comments had to be limited to identifying and capturing responses. Local stakeholders were encouraged to use these discussions as a jumping-off point for further

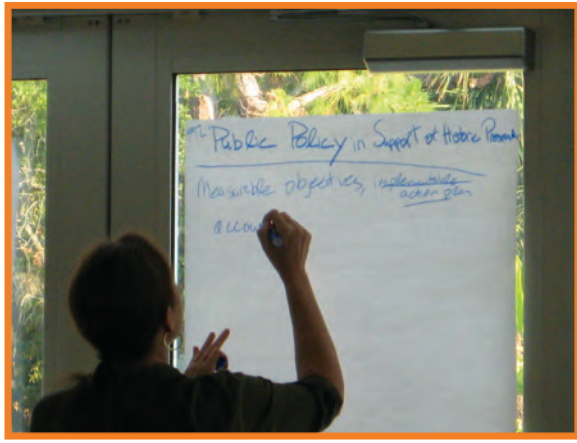
collaboration to address issues identified. The evaluation process identified general consensus in each of the assessment areas. Results are summarized on the following pages.

## Findings

Although each of the six regions that hosted Public Input Meetings identified unique assets and issues, analysis of meeting outcome data shows distinct trends in areas of concern across the state. Two areas in particular were identified in each of the six regions and received very high priority from meeting participants.

**Communicating with Policy Makers:** One specific topic was identified as an area of concern across all six regions of the state and received the highest number of overall votes from meeting participants: the need to better educate policy makers – legislators, county and city commissioners, statewide agency heads and local officials – about the benefits and impact of historic preservation on Florida's economy and way of life. In every region, meeting participants highlighted the need to develop more effective ways to bring the message to local and state lawmakers. Participants identified the need to frequently adapt strategies to deal with constantly changing state and local administrations, and the need to plan activities around the political cycle as newcomers are elected or appointed

**Communicate Historic Preservation's Economic Impact More Effectively:** Also identified as a chief area of concern by all six regions, and receiving the second-highest number of votes in the meetings, was the issue of developing better ways to measure the dollar impact of historic preservation. Meeting participants felt that preservationists should work to publicize the fact that historic preservation activities in Florida, including the rehabilitation of historic buildings, heritage tourism, the operation of history museums, and activities generated by Florida Main Street programs contribute some \$6.3 billion annually to the state. Participants expressed concern that policy makers "are hearing it, but they're not getting it." Across the regions, preservationists expressed a desire for a statewide reporting system that could be implemented to capture the dollar impact of their efforts, with analysis of the data on the state level to help make a case for expanding funding for historical resources.



## Other Highly Ranked Issues from the Public Meetings

- **State and Local History Should Be More Effectively Taught in the Schools:** Local preservation groups could partner with schools to develop local curricula, which could include field trips to local historic sites with hands-on experiences like working on a cracker farm or participating in an archeological dig.

*There is little to no Florida history being taught in the public school systems.*

*If you want to help preservation there needs to be education starting in grade schools. There is no such education whether it's about Florida prehistory or preservation.*

*I think we should go to the schools more. Work through the children more, making history exciting and fun.*

-Comments from survey

- **Schools could find ways to link historic preservation studies and activities to the Florida Department of Education's Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) and new End Of Course Tests.**

- **Local training on economic development topics is needed:** Participants expressed a strong need for community-based technical assistance workshops on economic development/preservation topics like financing. Neighborhoods need rehabilitation loans and grants and training on how to access these resources.

- **Develop strategies to draw visitors deeper into local history and develop more local and statewide heritage tourism:** Find ways to link historical markers to more in-

depth exploration of local sites and resources; develop local history trails and cross-promote between local and regional sites. Participants were eager to learn more about the University of West Florida's Next Exit History program, a web-based resource which might be a model for statewide location of historic properties near highway exits.

- **Provide more opportunities for state/local interaction:** Meeting participants value and rely on the assistance and support of the state Division of Historical Resources (DHR), and are eager to interact with each other in a noncompetitive forum.

*Maybe more workshops or just programs periodically where people involved in historic preservation or staff members like myself can get together and discuss various topic or share ideas on how problems were solved or how people are promoting historic preservation. These kinds of programs are very encouraging.*

-Comment from survey

- Participants hope that DHR will increase opportunities for more onsite or face-to-face meetings. Annual or semiannual public input meetings similar in format to the Historic Preservation Plan public input meetings were requested, as well as increased opportunities for state/local partnerships.

- **Make Certified Local Government (CLG) status more meaningful:** Meeting participants felt that the Certified Local Government program is an effective way to bring historic preservation to the attention of county and municipal policy-makers, but felt that the program could be more effective. They suggested that CLGs should have a periodic review and recertification process, along with a forum for public concerns/complaints, to



hold local governments more accountable for historic preservation. It would also be helpful to develop a way for CLGs to document their impact on preservation and the local economy.

- **Using the Five Year Historic Preservation Plan as a management tool:** Meeting participants noted that the 2006-2011 Comprehensive Plan was very broad in scope, and that the previous plan did not contain measurable objectives. They felt that updating the plan for 2012-2016 provides an excellent opportunity to craft a plan that could be more meaningful to all stakeholders, with specific, time-defined performance targets. They hope to see strategies and action plans that are implementable, with more accountability for the plan from both local organizations and from DHR. Participants felt that the plan should be discussed and reviewed frequently as a management tool to improve effectiveness and impact of historic preservation efforts.

- An examination of the input received from written comments and from the regional meetings indicates that the respondents desire more technical information and training for local preservationists to empower them to better address preservation needs, particularly at the local level. Many of the suggested strategies, therefore, fall under an overarching need for better education and outreach across the board, from children and homeowners, to policy makers and business owners. One of the best ways to achieve this is to improve communication and cooperation among Florida's wide array of preservation partners to reach the common goal of promoting and improving historic preservation in Florida.

## Timeframe of the Plan and Revisions

This preservation plan (2012-2016) will provide statewide direction on how to best preserve Florida's archaeological and historical resources over the next five years. It will be revised and updated in 2017.

The plan will be posted on the Division's website, [www.flheritage.com](http://www.flheritage.com), with notifications sent to public and academic libraries, local governments, and key partners. During the next five years, annual regional meetings of the state's preservation partners will be conducted to gather updates on the progress made in achieving the defined 2012-2016 goals.

Making historic preservation a fundamental part of our lives and communities will give a greater sense of who we are as Floridians, whether our families have been here for generations or we have just arrived in the Sunshine State. The goals and objectives included in this plan reflect the issues and opportunities available to Floridians as they plan for the preservation of our cultural heritage in the 21st Century.

Jack Keroac House, Orlando  
Florida Division of Historical Resources



Courtesy of the Orange County  
Regional History Center







Palm Beach County Courthouse, West Palm Beach  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

## CHAPTER 6

### Vision for Historic Preservation in Florida

*Building upon the worldwide recognition gained through the Viva Florida 500 commemoration of Ponce de Leon's 1513 landing in Florida, over the next five years, Floridians and visitors to the state will become increasingly aware of Florida's long, rich, and important history that includes the establishment of the first permanent European settlements in North America. Floridians, even if new to the state, will be inspired and take pride in Florida's heritage. They will develop an effective, broadly based, statewide network of well informed historic preservation-minded people. Property owners, government officials at all levels, developers and other professionals will wisely steward Florida's significant prehistoric, historic, and folk resources as highly valued assets. The state's present-day cultural, economic, and environmental well-being will be enhanced as Florida's heritage is preserved for future generations.*



## Goals, Objectives, and Suggested Strategies

### GOAL 1: Increase and Widen Awareness of Florida History and Engagement in Historic Preservation Activities

#### Objective 1-A: Develop more widespread popular support for historic preservation in Florida

- A. Place more historic preservation information in local and statewide media
- B. Increase outreach through the Internet, webinars and other web-based media
- C. Support community based programs such as Florida Main Street
- D. Increase technical and grant assistance for developing educational and promotional products such as brochures, interpretive signage, pamphlets, and school curricula

*Publicity, publicity, publicity*

*I don't hear enough about historic preservation in the media.*

*Stronger media attention on a state level (and national level) would pave the way for individual communities.*

*Not enough advertising/promotion of what has been done and what is planned. The media is not involved enough.*

-Comments from survey

#### Objective 1-B: Engage Florida youth in historic preservation

- A. Integrate local history into local school curricula
- B. Develop a statewide Young Preservationists Program (e.g., youth summits and service-learning opportunities)
- C. Establish Historic Preservation Girl Scout and Boy Scout badges
- D. Establish a Historic Preservation prize in the Florida History Fair

- E. Interface with university/college history and historic preservation programs (e.g., develop internship program)
- F. Continue to work with "Geocaching Society" to develop local history geocaching trails
- G. Increase capacity of the Mission San Luis summer camp program
- H. Provide Mission San Luis summer camp opportunities for underprivileged children through scholarships

*The History in Historic Preservation means there should be/could be more interaction with History Departments across the state, particularly in the state colleges and universities. There are hundreds of trained historians already on the public payroll in the state of Florida.*

*Create interest with younger people by becoming savvy with social networking and their ability to reach this demographic.*

-Comments from survey

#### Objective 1-C: Increase the participation of Florida's ethnic communities in Historic Preservation

- A. Identify and provide greater outreach to groups or representatives of Florida's ethnic communities
- B. Identify resources that hold importance to Florida's ethnic communities
- C. Provide opportunities for traditional artists from communities identified through the Florida Folklife Program to publically perform or present their crafts, skills, and traditions.

#### Objective 1-D: Increase awareness of Florida's historical resources and preservation successes and challenges

- A. Create media kit templates
- B. Develop a policy for the Division of Historical Resources' use of social media
- C. Create a historic preservation speakers bureau to provide a centralized resource to identify available speakers on historic preservation topics.

- D. Create and/or publicize more statewide and local historic theme trails
- E. Create state heritage tours showcasing successful grant-funded sites
- F. Increase cross-promotion of historic sites within individual communities as well as statewide
- G. Increase promotion of heritage tourism within Florida and out-of-state
- F. Hold community workshops for home and business owners on economic development and historic preservation topics, such as repair/maintenance, appropriate restoration, architectural styles, and easements
- G. Create 5-10 minute training presentations on key topics to educate property owners on preservation issues such as property rights, benefits of historic preservation, and best practices

*I'd like to see more promotion of existing preservation resources and more cooperation/interaction with other possibly interested groups, such as ones established for enjoyment of the outdoors – hiking, kayaking, etc. It might also be good to get away from the terminology of “historic resources” and “archaeological resources,” since that can convey an image of something to be consumed or used.*

*Media/Advertising campaigning is needed in all aspects not just for tourism purposes.*

-Comments from survey

## **GOAL 2: Increase Technical Knowledge of Historic Preservation Among Those in a Position to Impact Archaeological and Historical Resources**

### **Objective 2-A: Increase the knowledge and awareness of the positive impacts and financial and environmental benefits of archaeological and historical preservation**

- A. Further develop and publicize the educational resources available from the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
- B. Develop local policies and programs that encourage and provide incentives for redevelopment that incorporates historic preservation
- C. Develop more education programs and materials for developers and real estate professionals
- D. Provide training and online resources for project managers and developers on how to identify and report archaeological issues
- E. Create instructional materials to enhance understanding of the archaeological and historic preservation compliance and review process

- H. Promote rehabilitation and reuse of existing facilities, structures, and buildings as an alternative to new construction
- I. Promote existing financial benefits and technical services

*More emphasis and outreach needs to be done on: the recent past within the context of Florida's short development history, at least in South Florida – homeowner education at all levels – realtor education at all levels.*

*.. Creative thinking and thinking outside the box is critical. I think looking at how the private sector markets and brands can provide useful information, as can seeking more partnerships outside the “traditional” preservation realm.*

*LACK OF EDUCATION!!!! People think that new is better no matter what.*

*We need to educate on options and incentives so owners keep their contributing structure/home.*

-Comments from survey

### **Objective 2-B: Provide training and technical assistance to local governments and other state agencies in their efforts to preserve, protect, and promote their historical resources**

- A. Present workshops and/or webinars on developing disaster preparedness plans customized to the needs of local sites, providing workshop kits that can be presented by local agencies and organizations
- B. Create disaster preparedness and mitigation training videos that can be downloaded for local historic preservation agencies, organizations, sites, and property owners



- C. Offer technical assistance and economic incentive programs to encourage the rehabilitation and preservation of historic structures and their sensitive adaptive use
- D. Provide technical assistance to local governments and the public on local and other incentive programs that encourage investment in historic private homes and commercial buildings
- E. Increase the number of programmatic agreements with CLGs, and increase the number of agreements that include archaeological resources
- F. Provide SHPO training to the CLGs to conduct Section 106- and Chapter 267-related reviews as is already provided by current HUD agreements.
- G. More education is needed on the local level to allay the fear of so many that preservation is the enemy of property rights. The citizenry needs to understand the value of historic preservation.

*[We need to] get the message out that the home [you're] living in today was built and lived in by other people before you. Someday "you will" not be living here! Someone else will be there. Preserve it for generations to come. [We need] "Stronger" town codes to maintain condition of property! If help is needed, (monetary) help with costs.*

*There needs to be better understanding of local ordinances.*  
-Comments from survey

### GOAL 3: Improve Historic Preservation Advocacy Beginning at the Grassroots Level

- A. Provide training on effective public advocacy, providing technical assistance workshop kits so that attendees hold their own workshops in their communities.
- B. Develop economic, cultural, and lifestyle impact measures for Florida historic preservation activities, using the Florida Main Street Program's model for collecting data from across the state, and provide training on how to use the system.

*We must do a better job educating the legislators on the importance and wide spread economic impacts these [grant] projects, and their funding, have on the residents and visitors of this state.*

*Most of the programs available for raising awareness of historic preservation in Florida are professionals speaking to professionals (e.g., Florida Trust, conferences) or professionals speaking to aware and interested public (e.g., FPAN). The impact and the challenges are local. I believe there will be greater success with preservation initiatives if they go further at identifying their audience and evaluating their impact at this level and by getting buy in from non-preservationists. Environmentalists have done a better job of convincing the public and legislative representatives of the importance of preserving, protecting and enhancing natural resources. Preservationists should look at their philosophy of educating the public and evaluate it against a more proven track record.*

-Comments from survey

### GOAL 4: Increase the Diversity of Historic Preservation Funding Sources

- A. Seek additional grant funding opportunities through corporate foundations, private foundations, and federal sources.
- B. Engage and educate local decision makers and donors to support historic preservation

*People are willing to pull money out of their pockets if they see how they can get involved.*

*I would like more opportunities to get involved in historic preservation.*

-Comments from survey

### GOAL 5: Improve Networking Among Florida's Preservation Partners

- A. Develop, update, and maintain a database of historic preservation advocates
- B. Link Florida historic preservation stakeholders through social media and email
- C. Further develop a "Historic Preservation Yellow Pages" database of craftsmen, architects, and other service providers skilled in appropriate rehabilitation and restoration methods, and Cultural Resource Management firms
- D. Hold annual regional meetings for local and regional groups, organizations, government agencies and

individuals to provide an opportunity to share training and resources, engage in joint planning, or present reports on successful projects and best practices

- E. Promote use of the DHR's website, [www.flheritage.com](http://www.flheritage.com), as a central website for preservation in Florida

*[A failure is] the lack of development of strong partnerships and networks of various disciplines and entities to support statewide preservation efforts, advocacy and education.*

*Marketing, branding, and a strong media presence, especially social media, are very important!!*

-Comments from survey

#### **GOAL 6: Take Advantage of the Viva Florida 500 Commemoration to Highlight all Aspects of Florida's Historical Resources**

- A. Assist in publicizing the Viva Florida 500 campaign by distributing educational and promotional materials
- B. Issue more press releases about historic preservation activities and issues
- C. Support and link with local organizations' heritage tourism events and activities in all 67 counties, and promote use of the official Viva Florida 500 event calendar
- D. Provide links to historical contexts and descriptions of architectural styles used in Florida on the Division of Historical Resources website

#### **GOAL 7: Expand and Strengthen the Division of Historical Resources' Efforts to Identify and Protect Florida's Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources**

##### **Objective 7-A: Strengthen programs conducted as the State Historic Preservation Office, Bureau of Historic Preservation**

- A. Streamline State Historic Preservation Office processes
- B. Proactively increase the annual number of National Register listings and National Historic Landmark designations

- C. Proactively increase the annual number of new Certified Local Governments and provide more training for all local governments

- D. Improve coordination with government agencies at all levels whose programs affect historic and cultural resources

- E. Provide technical assistance to local governments and other state agencies in their efforts to preserve, protect, and promote their historical resources

- F. Promote and assist the preservation of Florida's cultural heritage through a continuing program of identification, evaluation, and recognition

- G. Increase digitization and dispersal of historic property information via the Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

- H. Incorporate local inventories and designations into the FMSF

- I. Increase the integration of local historic preservation goals into local comprehensive land use plans and local zoning ordinances

- J. Coordinate with other planning efforts in transportation, recreation, and land-use plans

##### **Objective 7-B: Strengthen other preservation programs conducted by the Bureau of Historic Preservation**

- A. Proactively increase the number of Florida Historical Markers

- B. Enhance accessibility of Florida Historical Marker texts

- C. Increase public awareness and accessibility to Florida's folk heritage

- D. Proactively increase the number of new Florida Main Street Communities

- E. Increase local economic development through cultural and historical grants



**Objective 7-C: Strengthen programs conducted by the Bureau of Archaeological Research**

- A. Provide better curation of Florida's large collection of archaeological artifacts
- B. Develop a new archaeological artifact collections policy
- C. Make archaeological collections more accessible
- D. Expand the Division of Historical Resources' relationship with the Florida Public Archaeology Network
- E. Implement contemporary conservation practices and techniques to archaeological conservation lab
- F. Increase the protection of Florida's submerged cultural resources through the expansion of programs such as underwater preserves
- G. Expand Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) training on a regional basis
- C. Expansion of Mission San Luis programs to benefit public, diversify to include traditional and historical periods, increase marketing of the site
- D. Implement policies for the Mission San Luis Site to become financially sustainable through outside funding sources
- E. Secure the state acquisition of approved Florida Forever land projects that include historical and cultural resources
- F. Work more closely with Water Management Districts to actively preserve and make historical/cultural resources under their care accessible to the public
- G. Begin consolidating the Division's archaeological collections and maintain in a centralized facility
- H. Promote and expand accessibility and interpretation of the De Soto Winter Encampment Site

**Objective 7-D: Strengthen Division of Historical Resources Programs, Division Director's Office**

- A. Continue to improve and expand the Division of Historical Resources website
- B. Complete the rehabilitation of the Grove and open it as a history museum
- I. Establish a not-for-profit Citizen Support Organization (CSO) to support the programs and operations of DHR
- J. Interpret and manage sites and structures the DHR maintains. Provide dedicated funding for the resources maintained by the DHR. Provide better stewardship for state-owned historic properties managed by DHR

The Lightner Museum, St. Augustine



## CHAPTER 7

### A Brief Timeline of Florida History

(Items in orange indicate events in Florida's historic preservation history.)

10,000+ B.C.	Hunting and gathering Paleoindians present in Florida, as at Warm Mineral Springs in Sarasota Co. and Page/Ladson Site in Jefferson Co.
9000 B.C.	Glaciers began to melt and sea levels began to rise
7500 B.C.	Early Archaic Period, people hunted and gathered but began to gather near wetlands
6000-5000 B.C.	Human burials placed under water, as at Windover Site in Brevard Co., also evidence of manufacture of cordage and fabrics
5000 B.C.	First semi-permanent settlements in Florida
5000-3000 B.C.	Middle Archaic sites along St. Johns River, and along Hillsborough River north of Tampa, modern environments established
3000 B.C.	Late Archaic, marked by shell middens on coasts and rivers
2000 B.C.	First fired clay pottery
500 B.C.	Mound building, as at Crystal River Indian Mounds in Citrus Co.
A.D. 700	Beginning of tribes and chiefdoms eventually met by the Spaniards: Timucuans, Apalachee, Calusa, Tequesta
1498-1502	Europeans first saw Florida coast
1513	Juan Ponce de León landed north of Cape Canaveral and named Florida
1528	Pánfilo de Narváez visited Tampa and Tallahassee areas
1539	Hernando de Soto landed in Tampa Bay area and wintered in Tallahassee while on trek throughout the Southeast
1559	Tristán de Luna established a colony on the shores of Pensacola Bay, abandoned two years later
1562	Jean Ribault searched for a site for a French Huguenot colony near mouth of St. Johns River
1564	Laudonnière returned to mouth of St. Johns to establish a French colony and built Fort Caroline, where first recorded birth of a white child in North America took place
1565	Pedro Menéndez established St. Augustine, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in North America
1570	First citrus groves in Florida planted in St. Augustine
1586	Sir Francis Drake sacked and burned St. Augustine
1590	Franciscan missionaries active near St. Augustine
1603	Mission chain started along coast and across peninsula toward the Apalachee



1650	Missions extended to the Apalachicola River
1650	Fort Matanzas built
1672-1698	Castillo de San Marcos completed
1702-1704	British raided Spanish settlements and destroy missions
1715	Spanish Plate Fleet wrecked off southeast Florida coast
1733	Spanish Plate Fleet wrecked off Florida Keys
1738-1740	Fort Mose established, first legally sanctioned free black community in what is now the United States
1740	British invaded Florida, native populations diminished
1763	Treaty of Paris ended French and Indian War, Spain ceded Florida to Britain
1768	British sugar, citrus, rice, and indigo plantations established
1768	Turnbull Colony at New Smyrna established, but abandoned in 1777
1770s	Creeks from Georgia and Alabama, later called Seminoles, entered Florida
1774	Naturalist William Bartram described archaeological sites like Mt. Royal
1776-81	Florida colonies remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution
1783	Florida returned to Spain, in exchange for Bahamas and Gibraltar
1783-1821	Border disputes between Spain and United States
1810	British occupied Pensacola, but were driven out by Andrew Jackson in 1813
1817-1818	First Seminole War
1821	United States acquired Florida from Spain by treaty
1824	Tallahassee established as territorial capital
1830s	Steamboats brought settlers
1834-1837	Florida's first railroads began operation
1835-1842	Second Seminole War, first reservations established
1845	Florida admitted to the Union as a state
1856-1858	Third Seminole War ceased, ending Wars of Indian Removal east of the Mississippi River
<b>1858</b>	<b>Florida Historical Society founded</b>
1861-1865	Civil War, Florida was part of the Confederacy, Battle of Olustee fought in 1864
1860s-70s	Jeffries Wyman determined archaeological shell heaps were made by humans

1880s	Development of new industries: railroads, citrus, phosphate, timber, truck farming, and tourism
1887	Eatonville, oldest intact incorporated black community in the United States, established
1890s	Clarence Moore excavated archaeological sites throughout Florida
1894-95	Freezes destroyed citrus crops, and citrus cultivation moves south
1896	Frank Cushing discovered Key Marco Site in Collier County
1898	Spanish-American War; Florida was major embarkation point
1900s	Greek immigrants arrived and settled mostly in Tarpon Springs
1901	Great Fire destroyed downtown Jacksonville
1905	State University System created
1905-1912	Construction of Henry Flagler's Overseas Railroad to Key West
1914	Pensacola Naval Air Station established
1914	First regularly scheduled commercial airline between two U.S. cities, St. Petersburg and Tampa, established
1917-1918	World War I, Florida was site for military training and shipbuilding
1918	First international flight, Key West to Havana
<b>1924</b>	<b>Castillo de San Marcos was designated a National Memorial</b>
1925-1926	Early 20th Century Florida Land Boom
1927	First international air mail service, Pan American flights from Key West to Havana, Cuba
1928	Devastating hurricane hit South Florida
1928	Tamiami Trail, from Miami to the Gulf Coast, officially opened
1930	Eastern Airlines started Miami to New York service
1935	Overseas Railroad converted to highway
1937	Amelia Earhart took off from Miami on fatal round-the-world flight
1941-1945	World War II, Florida again was a major site for military training and shipbuilding
<b>1946</b>	<b>Florida Park Service established</b>
<b>1946</b>	<b>First State Archaeologist appointed</b>
<b>1947</b>	<b>Florida Anthropological Society founded</b>
1950	Florida has 20th largest state population
1950	First American rocket launch from Cape Canaveral



<b>1952</b>	<b>First Florida Folk Festival held</b>
1954-60	School desegregation and civil rights tensions
1955	Florida Turnpike authorized
1958	Free World's first earth satellite, Explorer I, launched from Cape Canaveral
1959-1961	First wave of Cuban immigrants
1961	Junior College System established
1961	First American manned space travel, from Cape Canaveral
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1965-1973	Second wave of Cuban immigrants
1966	National Historic Preservation Act passed
<b>1966</b>	<b>First State Historic Preservation Officer appointed</b>
<b>1966</b>	<b>First Florida properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places</b>
<b>1967</b>	<b>The Florida Historic Resources Act passed</b>
<b>1967</b>	<b>State Archives officially established</b>
<b>1967</b>	<b>Florida Department of State given historic preservation responsibilities</b>
1969	Apollo 11, launched from Kennedy Space Center, landed first men on the moon
<b>1970</b>	<b>Florida Master Site File begun</b>
<b>1971</b>	<b>Museum of Florida History chartered</b>
1971	Disney World opened
<b>1973</b>	<b>Research and Conservation Laboratory for artifacts established</b>
<b>1977</b>	<b>Museum of Florida History opened in the R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee</b>
<b>1978</b>	<b>Florida Trust for Historic Preservation founded</b>
<b>1978</b>	<b>Florida's first project under Federal Tax Credit Program completed</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>Florida Archaeological Council founded</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>Conservation and Recreation Lands FCT Fund (CARL) established</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>Florida Folklife Program established</b>
<b>1980</b>	<b>First State Folklorist appointed</b>
1980	Third wave of Cuban immigrants, the "Mariel Boatlift," brought 120,000 Cubans to Key West
<b>1980s</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of Art Deco hotels in Miami Beach began</b>
1981	The first space shuttle, Columbia, launched from Kennedy Space Center

1980s-90s	Political unrest in Central and South America and the Caribbean leads to major influx of immigrants to South Florida
1982	Five-year restoration of the Old Capitol to its 1902 appearance completed
1983	Florida Folklife Apprenticeship Program started
1983	State Historic Preservation Grants-In-Aid Program started, evolves into nation's largest program in 1990s
1985	Florida Main Street Program established
1985	Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Growth Management Act requires local plans, including identification and preservation of historic resources
1985	Florida Folk Heritage Awards Program established
1986	Miami became Florida's first Certified Local Government
1986	Florida Historical Resources Act created Division of Historical Resources
1987	Florida Underwater Preserve program established
1987	Archaeologists uncovered the first evidence of De Soto's 1539 winter encampment in Tallahassee.
1990	Florida has the 4th largest state population in the United States.
1992	Hurricane Andrew hits South Florida
1992	Emanuel Point Shipwreck, from the 1559 Luna expedition, discovered
1993	Florida Heritage Education Program started
1993	First issue of Florida Heritage magazine published, renamed Florida History & the Arts in 2000
1994	Florida Historic Marker Program re-authorized and enhanced
1997	DeLand received Great American Main Street Award
2000	Presidential election put world focus on Florida
2000	Newnan's Lake Canoes (largest known collection of prehistoric canoes) discovered
2001	Florida Historical Commission created (Chapter 2001-199, s. 267.0612, <i>Florida Statutes</i> )
2001	Florida Forever created
2004	Florida Public Archaeology Network created
2004-05	Major hurricanes (Charley, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, Dennis, Katrina, and Wilma) struck Florida
2006	Mission San Luis received Presidential Award
2007	History & the Arts ceased publication due to budget cuts
2007	Eight regional offices for Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) established



- 2007 Crash of the early 21st century Florida Land Boom, resulting in major state budget deficits and the cutting back of state and local preservation programs
- 2008 Elimination of DHR regional offices**
- 2010 Florida State Folklorist position re-established after being eliminated in 2009**
- 2010 Gulf Oil Spill further impacted state economy
- 2010 End of the Space Shuttle Program at Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral
- 2011 Community Planning Act shifts many review responsibilities of state projects to local governments**
- 2011 Miami Circle Park dedicated**
- 2011 Ft. Pierce received Great American Main Street Award**
- 2011 The Grove restoration began**
- 2011 Governor Rick Scott appointed Florida Department of State as lead agency for Viva Florida 500
- 2012 Frank Lloyd Wright designed Florida Southern College Historic District designated as a National Historic Landmark**
- 2013 Commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of Ponce De León's arrival in Florida

Annie Pheiffer Chapel, Florida Southern College, Lakeland  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



## CHAPTER 8

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[www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov)

Florida Office of Cultural and Historical Programs  
(with links to the Division of Historical Resources  
and the Bureau of Historic Preservation)  
[www.flheritage.com](http://www.flheritage.com)

Florida Department of Community Affairs  
[www.dca.state.fl.us](http://www.dca.state.fl.us)

Florida Department of Transportation  
[www.dot.state.fl.us](http://www.dot.state.fl.us)

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[www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/acquisition/FloridaForever/default.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/acquisition/FloridaForever/default.htm)

Florida African American Heritage Preservation  
Network  
[www.faahpn.com/faaphn](http://www.faahpn.com/faaphn)

Florida Public Archaeology Network  
[www.flpublicarchaeology.org](http://www.flpublicarchaeology.org)

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[www.sed.uga.edu/psa/programs/napc.htm](http://www.sed.uga.edu/psa/programs/napc.htm)

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places  
[www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr)

National Park Service, Links to the Past  
[www.cr.nps.gov](http://www.cr.nps.gov)

National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services  
(Preservation Planning and Tax Act Programs)  
[www.cr.nps.gov/hps](http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps)

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
[www.nationaltrust.org](http://www.nationaltrust.org)

National Trust Main Street Center  
[www.mainstreet.org](http://www.mainstreet.org)

1000 Friends of Florida  
[www.1000friendsofflorida.org](http://www.1000friendsofflorida.org)

University of West Florida Next Exit  
History Program  
<http://uwf.edu/nextexit/>

National Park Service Gullah/Geechee Cultural  
Heritage Corridor  
[www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/cultural\\_diversity/Gullah\\_Geechee\\_Cultural\\_Heritage\\_Corridor.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/cultural_diversity/Gullah_Geechee_Cultural_Heritage_Corridor.html)

Viva Florida 500  
[www.VivaFlorida.org](http://www.VivaFlorida.org)

## FLORIDA'S HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

### Multiple Property Submission Covers

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#### Key:

**TR** = thematic resources

**MRA** = multiple resource area

**MPS** = multiple property submission

**(# )** = manuscript # in Florida Master Site File

**(NPS#)** = number used by the National Register  
of Historic Places, NPS database

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### Archaeological

Archeological Properties of the Naval Live Oaks  
Reservation MPS (#6251) (NPS #64500092)

Archaeological Resources in the Upper St. Johns River  
Valley MPS (#3896) (NPS #64500093)

Archaeological Resources of Everglades National Park  
MPS (#6968) (NPS #64500094)

Archaeological Resources of the Eighteenth-Century  
Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, Volusia  
County, Florida MPS (#10055) (NPS #645000988)

Caloosahatchee Culture of Southwest Florida, 500 BC-  
AD 1750 MPS (#3897) (NPS #64500095)

1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS (#13596)  
(NPS #64500947)

Southern Florida Sites Associated with the Tequesta and  
Their Ancestors National Historic Landmark/National  
Register Theme Study (#18688) (NPS <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/themes/themes-allnew.htm>)

## Thematic or Property Types

Citrus Industry Resources of Theodore Strawn, Inc. MPS  
(#6275) (NPS #64500097)

Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS (federal MPS)  
or (#19156) (NPS #64500098)

Clubhouses of Florida's Woman's Clubs MPS (#5068)  
(NPS #64500099)

Early Residences of Rural Marion County MPS (#4282,  
#6286) (NPS #64500103)

Fish Cabins of Charlotte Harbor MPS (#6290) (NPS  
#64500105)

Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches (#6272) (NPS  
#64500106)

Florida's Historic Black Public Schools MPS (#12406,  
#18755) (NPS #64500852)

Florida's Historic Lighthouses MPS (#9541) (NPS  
#64500824)

Light Stations in the United States, 1789-1952  
MPS (#17912) (NPS-prepared)

Florida's Historic Railroad Resources MPS (#6289)  
(NPS #64500107)

Florida's Historic World War II Military  
Resources MPS (#6447) (NPS #64500773)

Florida's New Deal Resources MPS (#11495)  
(NPS #64500918)

Historic Schools of the Lakeland Special Tax  
School District MPS (#8038)

Historic Winter Residences of Ormond Beach,  
1878-1925 MPS (#6285) (NPS #64500109)

John F. Kennedy Space Center MPS (#11239) (NPS  
#64500111)

Mediterranean Revival Style Buildings of Davis Islands  
MPS (#1579) (NPS #64500118)

Rural Resources of Leon County, 1821-1945 MPS  
(#3658) (NPS #64500124)

Sarasota School of Architecture MPS (#15045) (NPS  
#64500972)

Tarpon Springs Sponge Boats MPS (#14544) (NPS  
#64500126)

## Local Areas (By location, not exact titles)

Bartow, 1882-1941 MPS (#6284) (NPS #64500096)

Daytona Beach MPS (#6262) (NPS #64500100)

DeFuniak Springs MPS (#19158) (NPS #64500101)

Downtown Jacksonville MPS (#6282) (NPS #64500102)

Downtown Miami MRA (#1085) (NPS #64000115)

Fellsmere MPS (#6271) (NPS #64500104)

Haines City MPS (#6287) (NPS #64500108)

Homestead MPS (#11616) (NPS #6450110)

Jacksonville, San Jose Estates Thematic Resource  
(#19163) (NPS #64000119)

Kissimmee MPS (#3898) (NPS #64500112)

LaBelle MPS (#19162) (NPS #64500828)

Lake City MPS (#3899) (NPS #64500113)

Lake Helen MPS (#6288) (NPS #64500114)

Lake Wales MPS (#6278) (NPS #64500115)

Lee County MPS (#4292) (NPS #64500116)

Leon County, Rural Resources of MPS (#3658) (NPS  
#64500124)

Marianna MPS (#6268) (NPS #64500117)



Marion County, Early Residences of Rural Marion County MPS (#4282, #6286) (NPS# 64500103)

Miami Beach, North Beach Community (1919-1963) MPS (#15779) (NPS #64501022)

Miami, Biscayne Boulevard, 1925-1937 Thematic Group (#14744)

Miami Shores Thematic Resources (#3712) (NPS #64000116)

Miami Springs, Country Club Estates Thematic Resources (#19160) (NPS #64000114)

Middleburg MPS (#6279) (NPS #64500119)

Mount Dora MPS (#16478) (NPS #64501043)

Opa-Locka Thematic Resources (#19164) (NPS #64000117)

Orange City MPS (#12407) (NPS #64500881)

Orange Park MPS (#6270) (NPS #64500120)

Punta Gorda MPS (#6280) (NPS #64500122)

Rockledge MPS (#6281) (NPS #64500123)

Sarasota, City of MRA (#6276) (NPS #64000120)

Sebring MRA (#6277) (NPS #64500125)

Tampa Heights, 1886-1933 MPS (#13776)

Titusville MPS (#6283) (NPS #64500127)

University of Florida Campus MPS (#15358) (NPS #64501011)

Venice MPS (#4276) (NPS #64500128)

Whitfield Estates Subdivision MPS (#19161) (NPS #64500129)

Winter Haven MPS (#10142) (NPS #64500130)

These covers are available as downloads from the Florida Master Site File as indicated by (#), and from the National Register of Historic Places database, as indicated by (NPS #). The Florida Master Site File also contains survey reports and Florida National Register

nominations, all of which contain historical contexts for the individual communities. To request any of these items, call 850.245.6440 or email [sitefile@dos.state.fl.us](mailto:sitefile@dos.state.fl.us).

## Florida Heritage Trail Publications

### Florida Black Heritage Trail

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/blackheritage/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/blackheritage/index.cfm)

### Florida Civil War Heritage Trail

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/civilwar/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/civilwar/index.cfm)

### Florida Cuban Heritage Trail (in English/Spanish)

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/cubanheritage/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/cubanheritage/index.cfm)

### Florida French Heritage Trail (online only)

[www.fla500.com/frenchheritagetrail/](http://www.fla500.com/frenchheritagetrail/)

### Florida Jewish Heritage Trail

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/jewishheritage/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/jewishheritage/index.cfm)

### Florida Maritime Heritage Trail

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/)

### Coastal Communities

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/communities/communities.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/communities/communities.cfm)

### Coastal Environments

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/environments/environments.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/environments/environments.cfm)

### Coastal Forts

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/forts/forts.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/forts/forts.cfm)

### Lighthouses

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/lighthouses/lighthouses.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/lighthouses/lighthouses.cfm)

### Historic Ports

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/ports/ports.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/ports/ports.cfm)

### **Historic Shipwrecks**

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/shipwrecks/shipwrecks.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/maritime/shipwrecks/shipwrecks.cfm)

### **Florida Native American Heritage Trail**

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/nativeamerican/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/nativeamerican/index.cfm)

### **Florida Spanish Colonial Heritage Trail (in English/Spanish)**

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/spanishcolonial/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/spanishcolonial/index.cfm)

### **Florida Women's Heritage Trail**

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/womenheritage/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/womenheritage/index.cfm)

### **Florida World War II Heritage Trail**

[www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/wwiiheritage/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/trails/wwiiheritage/index.cfm)

### **1733 Spanish Galleon Trail**

[www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/galleontrail/index.cfm](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/galleontrail/index.cfm)

## **Social Media**

### **Facebook Pages**

#### **Florida Certified Local Government Program**

[www.facebook.com/pages/Florida-Certified-Local-Government-Program/355401581153788?sk=wall](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Florida-Certified-Local-Government-Program/355401581153788?sk=wall)

### **Florida Folklife Program**

[www.facebook.com/FloridaFolklifeProgram](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaFolklifeProgram)

### **Florida Main Street Program**

[www.facebook.com/FloridaMainStreet](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaMainStreet)

### **Florida Trust for Historic Preservation**

[www.facebook.com/floridatrustforhistoricpreservation](https://www.facebook.com/floridatrustforhistoricpreservation)

### **Mission San Luis**

[www.facebook.com/missionsanluis](https://www.facebook.com/missionsanluis)

### **Museum of Florida History**

[www.facebook.com/museumoffloridahistory](https://www.facebook.com/museumoffloridahistory)

### **Panhandle Shipwreck Trail**

[www.facebook.com/FloridaPanhandleShipwreckTrail](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaPanhandleShipwreckTrail)

### **Viva Florida 500**

[www.facebook.com/VivaFlorida500](https://www.facebook.com/VivaFlorida500)

### **Twitter**

#### **Florida Memory**

[twitter.com/flmemory](https://twitter.com/flmemory)

#### **Museum of Florida History**

[twitter.com/mfhtweet](https://twitter.com/mfhtweet)

#### **Viva Florida 500**

[twitter.com/vivaflorida500](https://twitter.com/vivaflorida500)

Viva Florida 500 display, Capitol Rotunda, Tallahassee  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*







Albin Polasek Museum and Sculpture Garden, Winter Park  
*Courtesy Albin Polasek Museum*



# Preserving More Than Orange Marmalade...

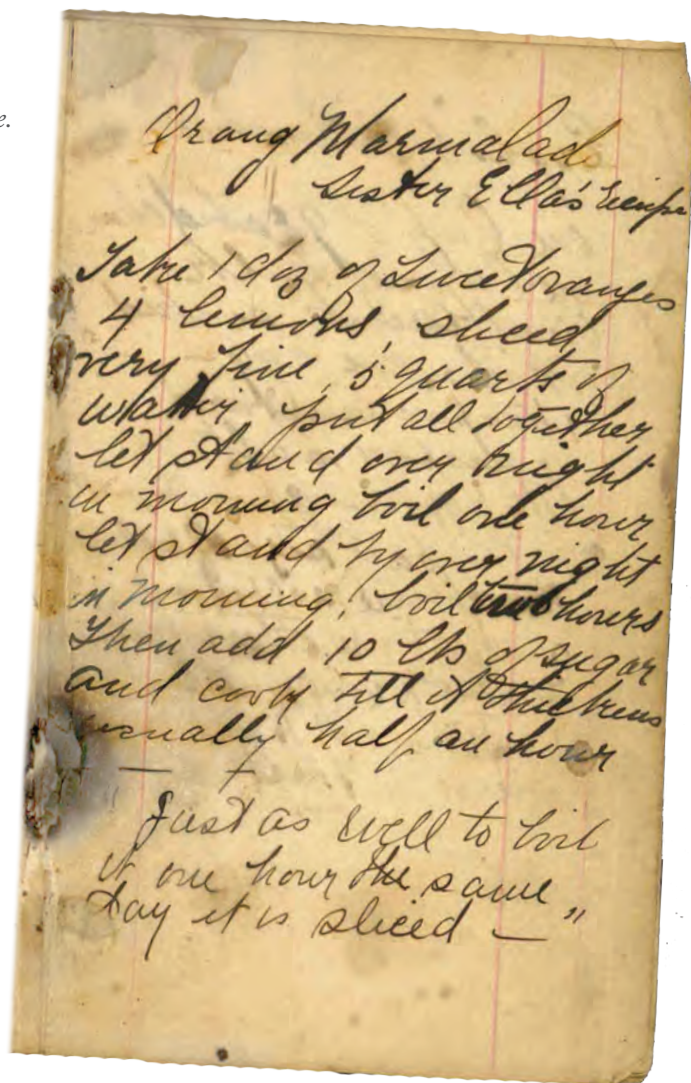
The handwritten recipe for orange marmalade pictured on this page and identified as "Sister Ella's recipe" comes from the collection of the Historic Rossetter House Museum in Melbourne.



"Carrie" P. Rossetter took responsibility for the home and the Standard Oil Distribution business. Seventy years later, with sister Ella F. Rossetter, she sought to secure the preservation of their family home, family history, and legacy of the Eau Gallie area, with a bequest to make their property a historical monument. The Rossetter House is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1969, the cities of Eau Gallie and Melbourne merged, forming modern-day Melbourne. Today, the Rossetter House at 1320 Highland Avenue in Melbourne and surrounding properties stand as a living reminder of Florida's past and the people who made it home in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The Historic Rossetter House Museum is a project of the Florida Historical Society, Inc. and The Rossetter House Foundation, Inc. For more information visit [www.rossetterhousemuseum.org](http://www.rossetterhousemuseum.org) For information about the Florida Historical Society, Inc. visit [www.myfloridahistory.org](http://www.myfloridahistory.org)

Above: Caroline "Carrie" P. Rossetter, circa 1920  
All images courtesy of Historic Rossetter House Museum and Gardens



## Orange Marmalade

*Sister Ella's recipe*

Take 1 dozen of sweet juice oranges  
4 lemons, sliced very fine  
5 quarts of water  
Put all together, let stand over night  
In morning boil one hour  
Let stand over night  
In morning boil two hours  
Then add 10 lbs of sugar and  
Cool till it thickens—usually half an hour  
Just as well to boil it one hour the same day it is sliced.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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Castillo San Marcos, St. Augustine Lighthouse  
in the distance  
*Florida Division of Historical Resources*



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